

# 2002 Annual Report



# Serving the Citizens of Lafayette

## For over 130 years



**Honorable Dave Heath**  
**Mayor**  
**City of Lafayette**

April 1, 2003

The Honorable David Heath  
Mayor  
City of Lafayette, Indiana

Dear Sir:

The Lafayette Police Department respectfully submits its Annual Report for calendar year 2002 in conformity with the policies of the Department.

Our commitment to provide the highest level of service must begin with the dedicated men and women, both sworn and non-sworn, which represent our department and the City of Lafayette. Their commitment to our citizens is to be commended. Without their dedication, we would not achieve the level of service our community expects and deserves.

The Annual Report is the result of input from all divisions throughout the police department and it provides a comprehensive overview that highlights some of the diverse operations within our department.

In closing, we appreciate the continuing partnership with citizens throughout the community. We encourage citizen feedback on issues concerning their police department. We are grateful to all city officials, members of the judicial system, and the other law enforcement agencies in Tippecanoe County for the support we have received from each of them. For nearly 8 years we have benefited from the unique perspective on law enforcement you brought to the office of Mayor and we appreciate the efforts you have made to make our department one of the finest in the state.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Reed  
Chief of Police



# Lafayette Police Department Mission Statement

Our Mission is to efficiently provide quality police service to our community by promoting a safe environment through a police-citizen partnership, with an emphasis on mutual trust, integrity, fairness and professionalism.



# Chief of Police

Robert E. Reed



## Deputy Chief of Police



John R. Dennis

## Administrative Assistant to Chiefs of Police



Jacki A. Stockment

# Department Roster by Rank

## Effective December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2002

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Appointment Date</u>
<b>Chief</b>	Robert E. Reed	03/01/72
Deputy Chief	John R. Dennis	11/10/84
<b>Captain</b>	Kevin W. Gibson	04/08/78
Captain	Bryan L. Rhodes	08/01/73
Captain	Anthony M. Roswarski	03/05/83
<b>Lieutenant</b>		
Lieutenant	Isidore H. Hatke	04/09/83
Lieutenant	Jeanette L. Bennett	07/16/74
Lieutenant	David H. Payne, Jr.	07/20/85
Lieutenant	Steven L. Hartman	12/05/77
Lieutenant	Christopher T. Downard	06/20/87
Lieutenant	Christopher A. Weaver	06/20/87
Lieutenant	Kurt A. Wolf	03/31/84
Lieutenant	John W. Withers	11/03/84
<b>Sergeant</b>		
Sergeant	Robert Q. Robinson	01/16/76
Sergeant	Gary G. Bennett	10/21/77
Sergeant	Thomas M. Rankin	06/28/80
Sergeant	Max D. Smith	02/07/81
Sergeant	Brad A. Hayworth	03/29/86
Sergeant	Robert M. Baumgartner	10/18/86
Sergeant	Tony A. Kenner	11/10/86
Sergeant	James D. Roush	02/24/97
Sergeant	Patrick J. Flannelly	03/20/95
Sergeant	Bruce A. Biggs	02/12/01*

Appointment date is to the department, not to the rank.

\*Service from 06/06/88 with interruption between 2000 and 2001

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Appointment Date</u>
<b>Detective</b>	Herbert Robinson Jr.	06/20/87
Detective	Daniel W. Shumaker	11/04/88
Detective	Cecil Johnson Jr.	02/04/89
Detective	Jeffery S. Rooze	08/27/90
Detective	James F. Taul	12/10/83
Detective	Thomas A. Davidson	03/27/95
Technician	Jeffery B. Davis	06/06/88
Detective	Jay E. Rosen	11/08/95
Detective	Timothy B. Payne	03/20/95
Detective	Richard W. Dexter	10/26/87
Detective	Christopher M. Broderick	11/08/95
Detective	Anthony S. McCoy	08/07/95
Technician	Francis L. Schmidt	01/12/89
Officer	Jack R. Hale	02/01/75
Officer	Barry G. Richard	05/05/79
Officer	Michael W. Roberts	11/29/80
Officer	Richard A. Welcher	03/30/86
Officer	John W. Wells	10/18/86
Officer	Stephen T. Bittles	11/08/86
Officer	Dennis E. Cole	07/18/87
Officer	James S. Quesenbery	08/31/87
Officer	Brian P. Baker	12/29/89
Officer	Ernie D. Himes	07/22/89
Officer	Robert J. Petillo	05/21/90
Officer	Thomas P. Amos	06/25/90
Officer	Thomas D. Maxson	03/09/91
Officer	Terry M. Bordenet	05/28/91
Officer	Michael A. Haan	08/26/91
Officer	Michael P. McIver	03/30/92
Officer	Robert E. Brown	09/02/92
Officer	James S. Cheever	09/02/92
Officer	Jeffrey E. Clark	01/04/93
Officer	Jeffrey C. Sutton	01/04/93
Officer	Gregory N. Dale	09/07/94
Officer	Bragg E. McDole	09/07/94



<b><u>Rank</u></b>	<b><u>Name</u></b>	<b><u>Appointment Date</u></b>
Officer	Matthew F. Devine	11/07/94
Officer	Paul A. Huff	12/08/94
Officer	John A. Yestrebsky	12/08/94
Officer	Julie VanHorn	03/27/95
Officer	Brian T. Brown	05/22/95
Officer	Timothy P. Bonner	08/07/95
Officer	Shawn L. Sherry	08/07/95
Officer	Christopher M. Broderick	11/08/95
Officer	Mark E. Thayer	11/08/95
Officer	Jacqueline C. Becker	05/30/96
Officer	William P. Dempster	08/05/96
Officer	David R. Hughes	08/05/96
Officer	Brooke Presley	11/18/96
Officer	Bradley J. Curwick	01/06/97
Officer	Mark A. Roberts	01/27/97
Officer	John G. Robbins	01/27/97
Officer	Douglas J. Cleavenger	03/31/97
Officer	Brad P. Bishop	01/05/98
Officer	Joseph J. Clyde	01/05/98
Officer	Greg S. McDaniel	01/05/98
Officer	Jeromy A. Rainey	01/05/98
Officer	John N. Townsend	04/13/98
Officer	Christophe A. McCain	05/27/98
Officer	Scott D. Galloway	07/06/98
Officer	Ronald L. Dombkowski	07/13/98
Officer	Stephen P. Pierce	01/11/99
Officer	Jacob W. Baxter	08/28/00
Officer	Christopher G. Jarrett	08/28/00
Officer	Richard J. Murphy	08/28/00
Officer	Scott M. Anderson	09/25/00
Officer	Jason S. Savage	09/25/00
Officer	Chandler C. Cahoon	01/05/01
Officer	Charles E. Wallace	01/05/01
Officer	Christopher A. Cudworth	07/02/01
Officer	Aaron A. Dobrin	07/02/01
Officer	Leslie W. Fuller	07/02/01
Officer	Scott J. Swick	07/02/01
Officer	Andrew F. McCormick	01/14/02
Officer	Brian D. Clawson	01/14/02
Officer	Brian L. Phillips	01/14/02
Officer	Tammi J. Severin	01/14/02
Officer	Bernard S. Myers	04/29/02

Officer	Heath A. Provo	04/29/02
Officer	Lonnie C. Wilson	04/29/02
Officer	Mark A. Pinkard	08/09/02
Officer	Michael A Humphrey	08/09/02
Officer	Brian D. Landis	10/18/02
Officer	Aaron P. Lorton	10/18/02
Officer	Trent R. Stinson	10/18/02

### **CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Appointment Date</b>
Chief's Administrative Assistant.	Jacki A. Stockment	04/02/84
Detective Secretary	Kim Shipley	11/24/84
Detective Secretary	Lisa L. Fairow	09/08/97
Chief Records Technician	Helen Hession	07/29/78
Chief Traffic Clerk	Kelly L. Fohr	02/02/98
CAD Administrator	Yvonne Budreau	01/13/82
IDACS Coordinator	Angela Ferguson	02/04/84
Communication Technician	Ron Snyder	05/16/73
Communication Technician	William C. Cochran	01/02/92
Communication Technician	Patricia Smith	01/01/93
Communication Technician	Michael Franklin	07/06/93
Communication Technician	Timothy Stan	11/01/93
Communication Technician	Kenneth Shumaker	01/31/94
Communication Technician	Sandra Emmert	10/21/94
Communication Technician	Nirvana L. Grant	06/05/95
Communication Technician	Christine D. Kennedy	08/05/96
Communication Technician	Lori A. Pugh	04/28/97
Communication Technician	Melody M. McMurry	04/28/97
Communication Technician	Michelle Gastineau	02/02/98
Communication Technician	Mark A. Bruni	02/02/98
Communication Technician	Katrina L. Gutwein	07/06/98
Communication Technician	Tammi J. Nice	09/30/02
Traffic Clerk	Phyllis S. Austin	08/20/90
Records Technician	Stephanie L. Flick	12/02/96
Records Technician	Stacey L. Mabbitt	09/15/97

Records Technician	Pennie S. Johnson	08/31/98
Records Technician	Carrie A. Cochran	08/14/00
Records Technician	Sherry C. Dileo	01/02/01
Records Technician	Annette K. Lancaster	01/02/01
Records Technician	Barbara A. Lazzara	01/02/01
Records Technician	Tracie L. Ward	08/06/01

## **Employee Change of Status During 2002**

### **Officers Appointed**

Andrew F. McCormick	01/14/02
Brian D. Clawson	01/14/02
Brian L. Phillips	01/14/02
Tammi J. Severin	01/14/02
Bernard S. Myers	04/29/02
Heath A. Provo	04/29/02
Lonnie C. Wilson	04/29/02
Mark A. Pinkard	08/09/02
Michael A. Humphrey	08/09/02
Bryan D. Landis	10/18/02
Aaron P. Lorton	10/18/02
Trent R. Stinson	10/18/02

### **Officer Resignations**

Ben Spunger	04/27/02
Ryan Dennis	04/12/02

### **Officer Retirements**

Sgt. Jerry W. Jarrard	03/06/02
Lt. William Stonebraker	03/12/02
Officer Royel Ping	06/20/02
Lt. Larry Danaher	09/05/02

### **Officers Promoted**

Jacob Baxter	To Officer First Class	08/28/02
Chris Jarrett	To Officer First Class	08/28/02
Richard Murphy	To Officer First Class	08/28/02
Scott Anderson	To Officer First Class	09/25/02
Jason Savage	To Officer First Class	09/25/02
John Withers	To Lieutenant	04/11/02
Chris Downard	To Lieutenant	09/19/02
Tony Kenner	To Sergeant	09/19/02
Brad Hayworth	To Sergeant	04/11/02
Bruce Biggs	To Sergeant	04/11/02
Patrick Flannelly	To Sergeant	04/11/02
Chris Broderick	To. Detective	10/21/02
Scott McCoy	To Detective	10/21/02
Chandler Cahoon	To Officer Second Class	01/05/02
Chris Cudworth	To Officer Second Class	07/02/02
Aaron Dobrin	To Officer Second Class	07/02/02
Leslie Fuller	To Officer Second Class	07/02/02
Scott Swick	To Officer Second Class	07/02/02

### **Lateral Transfers**

James D. Roush	From Uniform to Detectives	04/15/02
Chris Broderick	To Detectives to Uniform	04/22/02
Jeff Davis	From Detective To Admin. Serv.	05/01/01
Neal Dale	From Uniform to Detectives	11/01/02

### **Demotions**

None

### **Civilian Appointments**

Dewie Dale Letson	Communication Tech	02/11/02
Tammi J. Nice	Communication Tech	09/30/02

### **Civilian Promotions**

Angela Ferguson	Chief Communications Oper.	01/02/02
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### Civilian Resignations

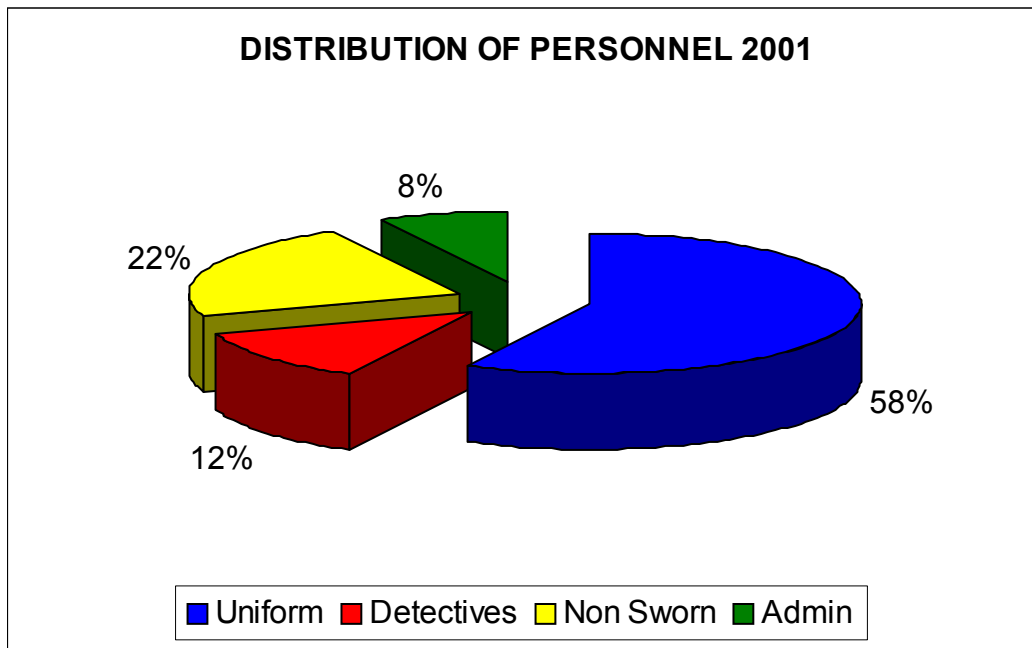
Dewie D. Letson

08/11/02

### Civilian Retirements

James McMurry

01/02/02



The Lafayette Police Department is continuing to grow. At the beginning of 2000 the department budget allowed for 97 sworn police officer positions. At the beginning of 2002 the number of sworn personnel increased to 107. That department growth has had no significant impact on the ratios shown above.

During 2002 there were 1.775 officers serving each 1000 citizens. A budgeted increase in officers for 2003 is expected to raise the ratio to 1.855 officers per 10000 citizens. Figures based on estimated population of 60,300 for both years. At an estimated population of just over 60,000 it requires six additional officers to raise the ratio of officers to citizens by one tenth of a point. In other words the difference between 1.7 officers per thousand population and 2 officers per thousand is 18 officers.

## Lafayette Police Department History and Background



Within five years of the Battle of Tippecanoe, Indiana became a state, and settlers began to arrive in the Wabash valley. One of those early settlers was William Digby, a young man just starting out in life and then making his living as a trader, hauling goods by river into the new settlements of the northwest. As a river pilot he realized this place was about as far upriver as the new steamboats were going to be able to travel and surmised it would be an ideal location for a new town. In 1824 Digby purchased land along the east side of the Wabash and began surveying of streets and lots and was soon in the business of selling

lots. The town was named in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, the French hero of the American Revolutionary War.

Lafayette soon became the supply center for the new settlers arriving in the Wabash Valley and when Tippecanoe County was established in 1826 Lafayette was chosen as its county seat. The river provided the major transportation artery to the early city and an extensive city wharf was just a block from the courthouse square. Early law enforcement was mostly non-existent and the city earned an early reputation as a rough and tumble river port. Arrests for gambling and fighting were common.

In the 1840's the Wabash and Erie Canal arrived and by the 1850's railroads arrived to serve the rapidly growing town. In 1853 the town of Lafayette was incorporated under the laws of the second Indiana Constitution and an elected position of Town Marshall was created. Thomas Jefferson Chissom was the first Town Marshall and served two terms in that office prior to being elected as County Sheriff. During Chissom's term as county Sheriff three convicted murderers were publicly hanged on the Courthouse Square.





Today's Police Department traces its' beginning to a small police force established about 1867 when town government was again reorganized. The first Police Chief was Alfred Cook who served during 1867 and 1868. In 1893 the police department was again reorganized under a new statute setting up a Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners to run the department. A police Superintendent was appointed by the Commissioners and paid \$1000 per year. In addition there were two Captains (one for the day shift and one for the night shift), two mounted patrolmen and sixteen patrolmen (foot patrol). Captains earned \$60 per month while the mounted patrolmen earned \$70 per month to compensate them for supplying, feeding and housing

their own mounts.

The police department has seen tremendous changes during the past century. In 1938 the total salary budget for a department of 35 officers and 1 civilian clerk was \$65,490. By 2001 the salary budget for LPD had grown to over five million dollars. During the past 30 years the area served by our department has grown from about 7 square miles to over 14 square miles.

The police department now occupies its fourth home in the past century. We began the 20<sup>th</sup> century in a small office on the ground floor of the county courthouse. During the early 1940's the department moved, along with other city offices, to a building on the southeast corner of 6<sup>th</sup> and Columbia Street. In 1958 the city abandoned that location and built a new municipal building on the southwest corner of 6<sup>th</sup> and Columbia in which the police department occupied about one third of the space. In 1994 that building was extensively remodeled and enlarged and the police department moved back in to the new facility after several months of operating from various rented spaces downtown. The newly remodeled facility more than doubled the space that had previously been allocated for police use in the building.

The police department today is divided into three divisions. The Uniform Division, which includes the Traffic section, Investigative Division, which consists of three sections and the Administrative Services Division, which is also divided into multiple operational units. All entry-level positions for officers are in the Uniform Division. After a minimum of two years service opportunities for specialization and advancement are available in areas of SWAT, accident investigations, criminal investigations, and other specialty areas.

Since the establishment of the first true police department in Lafayette over 130 years ago the city and the police department have grown together. Today we continue to honor our past while working to make Lafayette a safe home for a diversified population that anticipates a promising future for its children and grandchildren.

# New Patch Introduced

Tradition is important most organizations. The shoulder patches worn by most police officers around the world are steeped in tradition but they serve a practical need as well. It is an additional means by which police officers can be identified as belonging to a particular department. Along with uniform color and style it sets officers from one department apart from officers of other departments in a very visible way.

In early 2002 a committee was formed to evaluate all aspects of the LPD uniform and to gather information about new developments in equipment and uniforms. It was suggested that today's department is a fundamentally different organization than it was 20 years ago and it was felt the design of a new patch could reflect that change. The patch that was finally adopted is a radical departure from the shoulder patch worn by Lafayette Police officers for the past 30 years but we feel it is a radically different department. While we are proud of this design we would fully expect the department will continue to evolve and sometime in the future those officers may seek a new symbol appropriate for that time.

Some of the considerations the committee used in arriving at the final design were simplicity, ease of recognition, local tradition & history & color choices. For example the previous patch used 8 colors and a much more complicated design. The new one uses only 5 colors and much simpler design. The former patch had no design element that was symbolic of local tradition. Containing the state seal in the center, a simple city name change on the former patch would have made it suitable for any department within the state of Indiana. The lettering measured just under a quarter inch tall on the former patch while the word POLICE stands at an inch tall on the new design.



It is believed this patch is the 5th design used by the Lafayette Police since the early 1940's. All the previous patch designs are documented in department photographs and the department has physical examples of all the former patch designs except one. It is not believed that LPD used shoulder patches prior to 1943. Photographic evidence shows a separate patch design was used by officers assigned to the traffic division during the 40's and early 50's although no clear photos of that patch has been located. Before the use of shoulder patches the badge was the only symbol of authority and identification a police officer wore on his uniform.

The background color (dark Navy blue) was chosen in our new patch to match our uniform color while the border and lettering was left in white for contrast and visibility. Symbolically, Blue often represents freedom, vigilance, perseverance, justice, prosperity, peace, & patriotism. The use of red within the design symbolizes courage, blood, and valor while gold is frequently used to symbolize wisdom, justice, or a high degree of excellence.

Although it was not intentional, the double circle is nearly identical in size and text to the first patch design used by the department from the early 40's to about 1950. That design was replaced by a much larger triangular patch, which was used for less than 5 years after which the department reverted to the original design until it was replaced in 1972. If one of the old round "bottle cap" patches is laid over our new patch the double circles are nearly identical in size. The word POLICE was designed in much larger and bolder font design than any previous patch. This was done to increase recognition of officers from a distance.

The center design element on the new patch is the shield portion of the Marquis de Lafayette's family crest. The gold fleur-de-lis symbolizes the early French influence in the Wabash Valley and honors their early settlement at Fort Ouiatenon. It also serves as another tribute to General Lafayette for whom the city



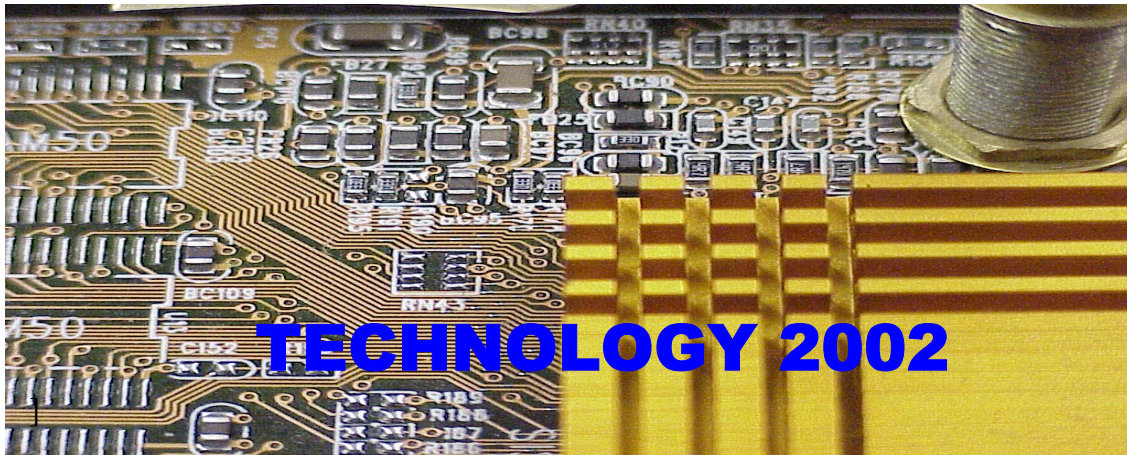
was named. The date at the bottom of the patch represents the year William Digby purchased the land and surveyed streets and lots for the original town plat of Lafayette. The procedure was formalized the following year by registering the survey of the new town.

The Uniform Committee consisting of Sgt. Quentin Robinson, Sgt. Patrick Flannelly, Officer Mike Roberts, Officer Jeff Clark, Officer John Yestrebky, and Officer James Cheever was appointed March 2002. The first order of business was a new shoulder patch design.

These are a few of the 40 different design ideas that were drawn up during the spring and

summer. Design ideas were sought from all interested officers and a handful of officers submitted ideas or sketches. Sgt. Robinson created the artwork with input from committee members and others. Two department wide votes were taken in order to narrow down the most popular design elements. The final design was a combination of elements from the most popular designs.





As recently as November 1997 technology was sparsely employed within the department. Police Officers and Records Technicians were still using typewriters to complete police reports, index cards were in wide use to track the various locations and status of those reports, and many supplemental forms were still being handwritten.

During 1997 the leaders of local law enforcement agencies joined together in a spirit of cooperation that is rarely seen in communities anywhere in the nation. This cooperative effort has taken local law enforcement into an age of information-sharing and mutual aid that benefits the citizens of Tippecanoe County in countless ways.

The last two years have been "full speed ahead" in incorporating and expanding the use of technology in all aspects of our law enforcement responsibilities. Today we have an extremely efficient, well-integrated law enforcement network connecting the Tippecanoe County Sheriff's Department, Lafayette Police Department, Lafayette Fire Department, West Lafayette Police Department and Purdue University Police Department. The foresight shown by the administrators of these agencies to join together in this endeavor has improved our entire community by providing a safer environment for all citizens of Tippecanoe County.

Each of the five departments is "online" with each other in one combined network. All law enforcement records for these agencies are pooled together in an integrated database system designed by Open Software Solutions, Incorporated of Greensboro, North Carolina. Every law enforcement-related incident from a bike registration, to a gun permits, to traffic citations, to incident reports are collected in this system. Departments share names, vehicle information and police reports through this centralized records system.

The primary systems employed involve a Jail Management System, Computer Aided Dispatch, Records Management, Fire Records Management System, and as of November 2001, a Mobile Data System. At virtually any point in the system, automated processes alert the users to vital information contained in any one of these various databases. Statistical reporting, much of it contained within this report, is largely a product of these systems and is nearly effortless using these systems. The data produced from these systems is used to assess deployment of the department's resources such as manpower, to provide information to many groups and organizations about occurrences of crime and crime prevention efforts, and in the very near future crime analysis, crash analysis and crime forecasting.

Since December 1999 the department has been deeply involved in implementing these systems in a multi-phased approach. Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) was the first system brought online, followed within a few days by the Records Management System (RMS). These two systems are very extensive in their capabilities and are not yet fully utilized today. Tippecanoe County Sheriff's Department Jail utilizes JMS for a variety of jail functions. The names they add to the database, the related information, and the photographs of inmates are all easily accessed and shared throughout the other systems.

Sgt. Jerry Jarrard demonstrates the software brought online at LPD in November 2001. Utilizing cellular technology and OSSI Mobile Computer Terminal (MCT) software we achieved "digital dispatch." All police call information received by a dispatcher is broadcast to every unit



responding to the call for help. Dispatching of police calls is now completely capable of being voiceless. For officer safety reasons and a variety of other considerations, many calls are still voice dispatched and all calls are always digitally dispatched. As the department has grown larger, the radio frequencies continued to become busier. Implementation of digital dispatch has eliminated much of our radio traffic, accommodates "routine" communications from car to car or car to dispatch, allows the radio frequencies to be available for emergency traffic, and allows for police dispatching to be silent and not monitored by persons involved in criminal activity.



MCT has pushed our CAD, RMS and JMS systems out to the fingertips of the officers involved while they are on a call. Officers can now:

1. Digitally receive a call in their car on a laptop computer.
2. Update their status from in route to, arrived, to cleared
3. View all dispatcher notes
4. Add notes of their own
5. View call history at the address they are responding to
6. View information about persons that might be “wanted” or have court orders applying to them at the dispatched address
7. View information specific to the location they are responding to, for example hazardous materials are stored in the warehouse, etc.
8. View “hotspot” information about that address (other calls there within the past 48 hours)

In addition to these functions which are directly associated to their initial dispatch on a call for service, officers can also:

1. Inquire to CAD about any event since December 1999
2. Inquire to RMS about any person entered into JMS or RMS since December 1999
  - a. Officer receives all recent information about all contact with that person/vehicle.
  - b. May download a photograph of that person, if available.
3. Inquire to the national system NCIC or state system IDACS or state system BMV to check for further information about a person.
4. Make all of the above person or vehicle inquiries, with one request.
5. Message from Car to Car (any car from TCSD, LPD, WLPD or PUPD)
6. Message from Car to Dispatch (any dispatch center from TCSD, LPD, WLPD or PUPD)
7. Message to Shift Commanders of LPD whether in the car or in headquarters, or other LPD personnel, including Records and Traffic.

As an example of how these various systems work together: Dispatch receives a 9-1-1 call of a burglary in progress. 9-1-1 transfers the information into CAD, relieving the dispatcher from re-typing the information into CAD. The dispatcher enters the type of call and location of the call and assigns units to respond. The call is automatically and very quickly transmitted to all cars responding. Officers receive the call, en-route themselves and arrive themselves on the call digitally. Officers have access to all call history at the dispatched location, and can see that this location has had two alarms on the two previous nights. Officers also see that someone claiming this address, as their home address, is wanted on warrant. Officers locate a suspicious person outside the location. The person verbally identifies him or herself, but misrepresents their identity. The officer checks the identity given, finds that it is an alias name, is given the real name by RMS, and downloads the photograph (from JMS or RMS) to prove identity of the

person in question. Automatically, the MCT will provide any current wanted information from NCIC, IDACS and all recent contact with law enforcement in RMS or JMS, and a drivers license check on the person queried. The subject in question is not wanted, but the officer learns that the person in question is under court order not to be within 500 feet of this residence because of prior problems with the homeowner. The officer speaks with the occupants of the residence and while obtaining name information, recognizes a name that was provided by MCT as being "wanted on warrant." The officer finishes investigating the call, takes the wanted person to jail, and immediately that arrest information and photograph (from JMS) are available to all other cars, the call information is available to all other cars (from CAD), and once the incident is recorded in RMS that information is available to all other cars.



As part of the LPD phase of this project, the department received a "mugshot" station. This computer is identical to the mugshot station utilized at the jail and allows us to photograph persons that are not being incarcerated at the jail. These photographs are later used in many ways including photo lineups and for identification purposes. These photographs are automatically and

immediately available for officers to download to their cars.

In addition to implementing the systems referenced above, technology at the LPD has found its way into many other areas. Digital imaging technology has almost completely replaced conventional film in the police department. During 2001 we used the Digital Cameras to photograph 530 Crime Scenes, taking approximately 4,950 photographs. In turn those can now be stored on inexpensive CD media at a huge savings of storage space. Compare the space required to store these 4 CD's with the space required to store 530 file folders, each containing several pictures. Approximately 206 rolls of film at 24 frames per roll, assuming that each roll was filled to exactly 24 frames would have been required to take the same pictures. In the past, thousands of dollars were spent each year on purchasing film, developing, and reprinting evidentiary photographs. With the exception of major crime scenes (which are photographed digitally and conventionally) all police photography is now in digital format. These photographs are transmitted in digital format to the Tippecanoe County Prosecutor's office for review, without being printed. During 2002 Sgt. Quentin Robinson became the department digital photography specialist, assuming the responsibility of preserving digital evidence and producing digital evidence for

court. The department has a digital “photo lab” computer that assists in many types of investigations. It is specially equipped to read nearly all media available in the computer world today. This “lab” was upgraded during Fall 2001 and is very current and meets our current needs for processing digital evidence. This “lab” also stores all of our digital evidence while it is awaiting trial. Near the end of 2001 the department was able to expand from two digital cameras to six. This expansion was necessitated by the convenience and cost-effectiveness of digital photography.

Two additional digital cameras were purchased during 2002. In addition Officer James Quesenberry, and Officer Chris Broderick received extensive training in evidence collection and preservation techniques and additional photography and other equipment was purchased to equip both of those officers with supplies and equipment necessary for processing crime scenes



for evidence. During late 2002 the film-processing lab located in the basement was decommissioned and the room was remodeled for other purposes. All the lab equipment was sold in addition to our old 35mm film equipment. Several older camera's owned by the department were traded during 2002 for a single good 35mm camera.

During 2001 the Traffic Section of LPD was awarded a grant by the Coalition for a Safe and Drug-Free Tippecanoe County. The proceeds from this grant enabled LPD to purchase a laser-measuring device. Accompanying software interprets the measurements from the laser and assists in and simplifies the process of crash reconstruction. This technology is vital to the successful investigation and prosecution of persons involved in crashes of a criminal nature. This software can also incorporate digital photography in crash and crime scene sketching to enhance the presentation of evidence during a criminal trial.

As part of the LPD phase of this project, the department received a “mugshot” station. This computer is identical to the mugshot station utilized at the jail and allows us to photograph persons that are not being incarcerated at the jail. These photographs are later used in many ways including photo lineups and for identification purposes. These photographs are automatically and immediately available for officers to download to their cars.



During early 2002 LPD officers were trained in Mobile Field Reporting (MFR), another component of the OSSI software package. This component complements the “digital dispatch” functions of the MCT by allowing officers to do their police reports from their vehicles. During the report process they have full access to the RMS database to use existing names, vehicles, etc from that database eliminating the need to re-enter the information for each individual report. Upon completion of the report by the reporting officer, the officer electronically submits his case to his

shift supervisor. Above, Sgt. Thomas Rankin reviews up to date status of officers assigned to his shift and may communicate directly with them from his desk at headquarters. The supervisor can review case reports from his own vehicle or from inside LPD. If the supervisor determines that the report is complete, the supervisor “approves” the report, which then causes the case to be submitted to RMS. If there is a problem with the report, the supervisor can “deny” the report, which causes the case to be sent back to the original reporting officer. That officer then has access to the notes from the supervisor about any problems with the report and the report can be corrected and re-submitted.

Intellimatch is another component of the OSSI RMS product and investigators were getting familiar with this component in late 2002. Intellimatch allows investigators to attempt to develop leads in “lead-less” cases. The Intellimatch interface allows the user to compare various elements of an incident against various records in RMS, to check for similarities or known offenders that could potentially have committed the instant incident. Intellimatch uses elements of geography, time, offense type, and vehicle information and/or offender contacts in proximity to the queried incident and location to produce suspect lists for a particular case.

## Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission

Prior to 1971 police officers were often appointed to the department or promoted within the department as a result of political party affiliation. In an effort to place the police department outside the influences of political patronage and on a more professional plane the Lafayette City Council created the Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission in June 1971. Pursuant to the authority granted by a change in Indiana Code 1971-19-1-14.5 a five-member board comprised of citizens from Lafayette was selected. The sworn officers of the police department elect two members of the commission, two are appointed by the city council and the mayor appoints one. Members serve staggered 4-year terms.

The purpose of the commission is to oversee the rules and procedures governing the selection, termination, promotion and disciplinary matters outside the realm of the Chief of Police. Additionally the goal of the legislative act was “ . . . to improve the training and career opportunities for members of the police department, to remove the harmful effect of appointments and promotions made to the police department without regard to training, ability, and experience and to stimulate greater public interest and respect.”



**Current board members are, left to right: Doug Eberle, Dave Allee  
Dave Knott, Rick Barnhart, and Jack Walkey**



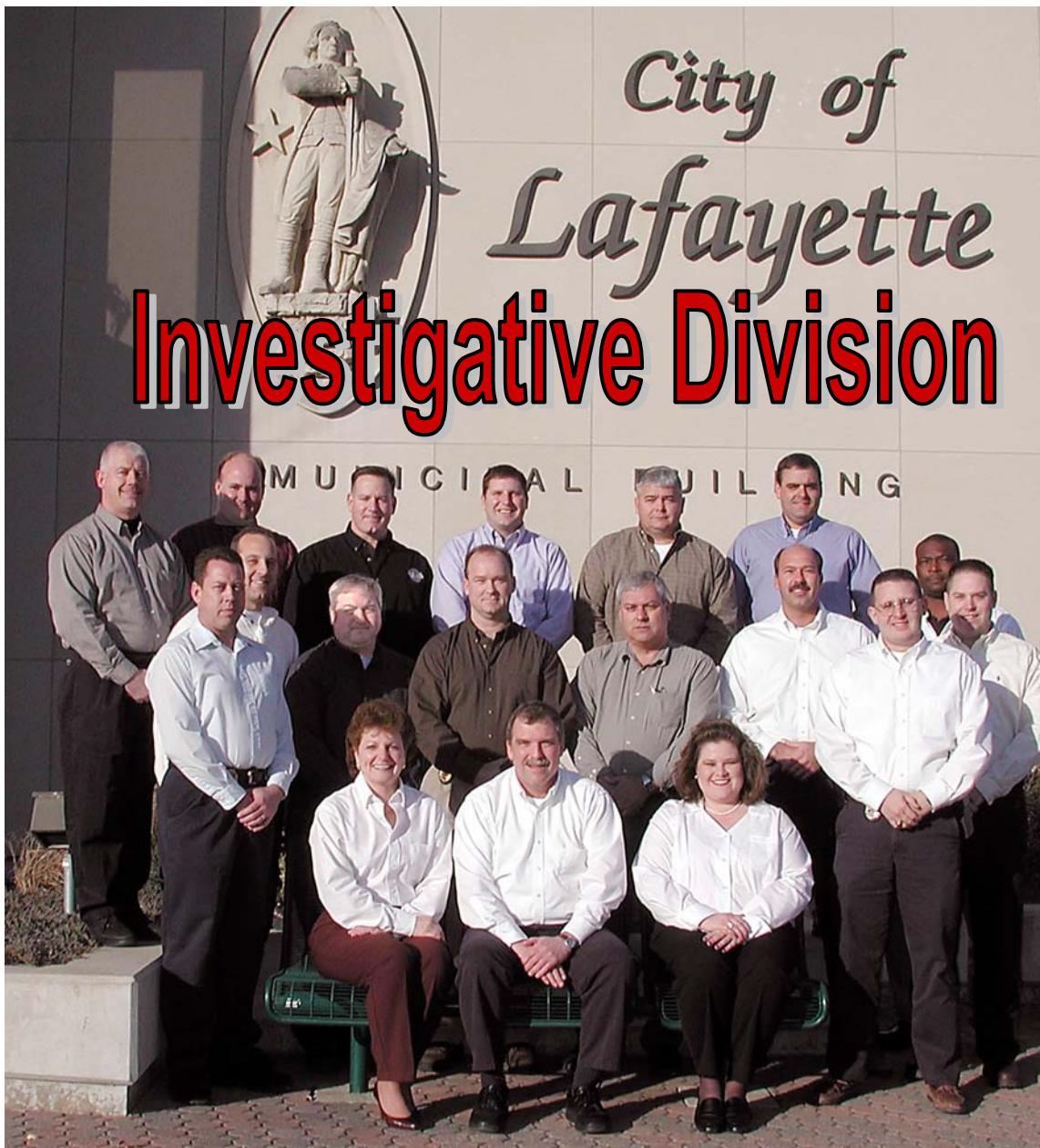


The Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission meets each month on the second Tuesday of the month. Mrs. Jacki Stockment (center above) acts as the recording secretary for the board and Mr. Thomas Brooks Jr. (above right) is legal counsel for the board.

Among their most important duties board members interview applicants to the police department in the final phase of the application process and make final choices after applicants have passed 5 previous stages through the hiring process. Board members also interview applicants for promotion within the department and promote officers based on test scores, past performance, seniority, and an interview.

The conduct of Lafayette police officers is guided by written "Rules of Conduct" as well as policy and law. When a breach of conduct is found to have occurred, an accused officer may be disciplined by the Chief of Police or by the Merit Board. The Merit Board does, however, have final review of any discipline administered by the Chief of Police.





In Europe, detectives were originally employed to blend in with the populace and seek information as if they were ordinary citizens, not functionaries of the state. In 1829, with the creation of the London Metropolitan Police, uniformed police forces began to be established throughout England and Wales and the investigations of crimes fell to the constables. But their uniforms and policies kept them from blending in with the criminal underworld so, from the beginning; police administrators in most forces assigned a few constables to plainclothes detective work. For the next 100 years detectives worked hard at “blending in” with the criminal underworld. Informants and an intimate knowledge of the

underworld gave early detectives the information they sought but presented other problems for police supervisors.

In the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century police detective work began to evolve from offender oriented toward case oriented. In a case oriented approach to investigations a detective is assigned specific crimes or cases to investigate. With the adoption of case oriented operations a police department could measure detective performance statistically through clearance rates.

Investigating crime is an important function of modern, full-service police departments. In most medium-to-large departments in the United States, roughly 10 to 20 percent of sworn personnel are assigned to the criminal investigations section. Our department falls within that range with 12% of our sworn officers assigned to the Investigative Division. The Investigative Division consists of seventeen Detectives assigned to the Criminal, or Juvenile sections. Captain Bryan Rhodes was responsible for the operations of both sections. David Payne, and Kurt Wolf commanded of each respective section at the end of 2002. Captain Rhodes completed a twenty-nine and one half year career with the Lafayette Police Department at the end of 2002 and prepared for retirement in early 2003.

The division operates during two shifts covering daytime and evening hours and each detective is assigned an "on call" status for overnight hours on a rotating basis, unless they are assigned to special investigations or major cases that require different hours of work. The primary responsibility of the Investigative Division is to conduct in-depth investigations of major case reports including, but not limited to, death investigations, robberies, burglaries, rapes, crimes against children, thefts, frauds, identity thefts, serious batteries, auto theft, and others. The division also self-initiates investigations and develops intelligence on covert criminal activity in the Lafayette area including gambling, prostitution, and narcotics.

Each shift has an administrative assistant who acts also as a receptionist for the division. Kim Shipley is assigned as the dayshift assistant and Lisa Fairow is assigned to the evening shift. Their duties include transcribing taped statements, typing correspondence, taking messages, assisting or directing callers, and maintaining files and statistics.

Crime seldom respects political boundaries. In the Greater Lafayette area criminals may live in one jurisdiction and commit crimes in any or all of the other 5 major police jurisdictions. During 2001 the investigation of the John Barce kidnapping/homicide conducted by a multi jurisdictional task force typifies the jurisdictional cooperation necessary to combat modern crime. Several members of the detective division spent many hours working on this case. During 2002 a homicide investigation involved close cooperation with police departments in Illinois.

Lafayette Police Detectives work closely with the Prosecutors Office, Child Protective Services, Tippecanoe County Probation Department, and a broad spectrum of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies including

U.S. Secret Service, F. B. I., I.N.S. D.E.A. and A. T. F. In addition many of the detectives maintain membership in or act in an advisory capacity to many local agencies and organizations including Hartford House, Coalition for a Drug Free Tippecanoe County, Tippecanoe Child Abuse Prevention Council, Tippecanoe Anti-Gang Coalition, Youth Service Center Committee, The Greater Lafayette Bank Fraud Committee, Indiana Bankers Association, and the Northern Indiana Postal Fraud Alliance among others. Coordinated efforts among and between law enforcement agencies and non-law enforcement agencies frequently offer more complete solutions than could be achieved by law enforcement efforts alone.

## **Narcotics Investigations**

In an effort to better serve the community in its efforts to stop illicit drug use and distribution in Tippecanoe County the Lafayette Police department teamed with members of other area police departments and the Tippecanoe County Prosecutors office in 1996 to form the Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force. Currently two Lafayette Police officers are assigned to DTF on a full time basis.

Those who are involved in illicit drug traffic are highly mobile and may live or work in one jurisdiction while making purchases or sales of illicit drugs in another jurisdiction. Because of that mobility it has been very important for the 5 police agencies and the county prosecutors office to work in close cooperation with one another in a joint effort to fight these crimes. The DTF has continued to be successful in that effort.

Through the use of informants, controlled and undercover drug transactions and other investigative techniques these detectives compile information that lead to the arrest and prosecution of persons in violation of our drug statutes.

The following information has been compiled for 2002 through statistics from the Lafayette Police Department and the Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force. During the 2002 calendar year the Lafayette Police Department made a total of 743 drug-related arrests while the DTF made an additional 61 arrests. Total DTF cases investigated during 2002 were 225, which were more than double the number of cases investigated during 2001.

Another important aspect of the war on drugs is the seizure of drugs and assets from suspects. During 2000 the Lafayette Police Department and the DTF seized more than \$15,000 cash. Cash seized during 2001 totaled over \$28,000 In addition; marijuana and narcotics with a street value of more than \$80,000 were seized in 2001. During 2002 more than \$6300 cash was seized

during drug investigations by the task force in addition to a substantial amount of narcotics.

The war on drugs is one that we cannot afford to loose. Drug and drug related problems create many kinds of calls for police service. Many studies have shown that higher drug activity creates higher rates of many other kinds of crime as well as the increased need for social services. The men and women of the Lafayette Police Department and the Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force take pride in working with and for the community in our efforts to win that war.



# Major Crimes, Rates, and Clearance Rates

Each year the FBI publishes a report based on crime rates and clearance rates nation wide. The figures come from the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) submitted to the FBI each month by over 17,000 city, county, and state police departments across the country. The UCR program was established in 1929 in an effort to provide a reliable set of criminal statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation and management; however, its data have over the years become one of the country's leading social indicators. Information generated by the UCR is widely used by sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, and the media.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation defines *Crime Index Offenses*, more commonly referred to as major offenses, for statistical purposes. There are eight categories of crimes, four of which are classified as **property crime** and four that are classified as **violent crime**. Those classified as *Property Crimes* are burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. Robbery, aggravated assault, forcible rape, and murder are classified as *Violent Crimes*. Both national and local totals reflect only those crimes known to law enforcement agencies. The Crime Index Offenses reported do not represent all crime in the country but the categories selected for reporting provide a balanced, fair, and comprehensive overview of trends nationwide.

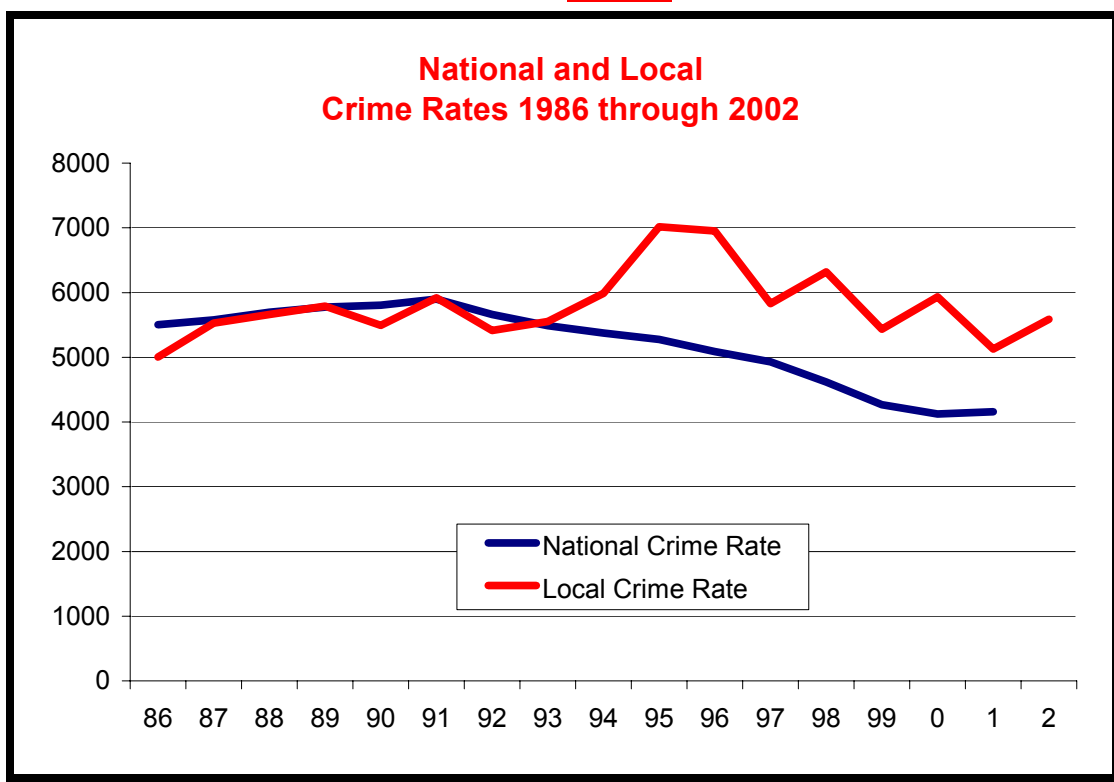
The raw crime numbers reported to the FBI and published in their annual *Crime In the United States* would provide very little useful information if it were not converted into **Crime Rates**. The Crime Rate (Also sometimes referred to as the Crime Index) is a way to measure crime in relation to population. It is usually expressed as a ratio of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. Without such a conversion of the raw numbers it would be impossible to compare communities or the success of law enforcement efforts in those different communities. Communities as different as Lafayette, Delphi, and Gary, Indiana, Fairfax County, VA, Atlanta, GA, or Santa Cruz County, Arizona all report vastly different raw numbers to the FBI. At the same time the populations of those communities are vastly different as well. By converting the number of actual crimes into crimes per 100,000 we can make both fair and meaningful comparisons between the communities. Communities can also compare their rates to the nation as a whole, and examine long-term trends.



Chart 1, shown below illustrates the overall crime rates for both Lafayette and the nation as a whole for the years of 1986 through 2002. The blue line represents the overall Crime rates on a National level while the red line represents the overall Crime Rates for Lafayette. These represent the totals for all 8 Crime Index Offenses. It should be pointed out that any measurement of a very large population always has fewer extreme peaks and valleys than measurements taken from a much smaller population. We see that demonstrated well in Chart 1. One can draw some basic conclusions upon viewing Chart 1. The national Crime Index peaked in 1991 following many years of steady increase but has declined each year since 1991. In Lafayette the Crime Index did not peak until 1995 but since that time we have followed the national trend downward. The Rate for 2002 showed a slight increase from the previous year but it remains the third lowest crime rate since 1994.

The reduction between 1995 and 2001 represents a 27% improvement in the local rate while the decline in the national rate for the same period was only about 22%.

Chart 1



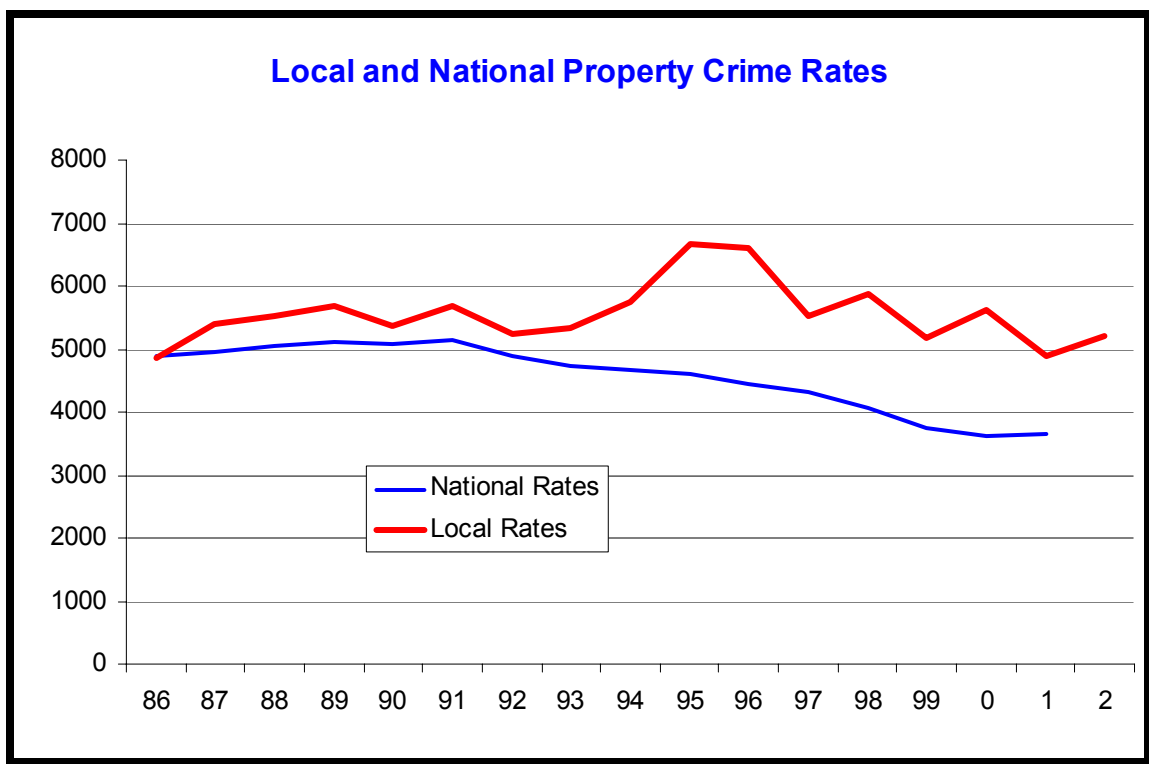


As seen in [Chart 2](#) (below) the Property crime rates and trends for Lafayette mirror the dips and peaks seen in Chart 1. Because the 4 property crimes of Larceny (theft), Burglary, Auto Theft, and Arson account for the largest number of crimes they influence the trend line much more than the 4 violent crimes of Murder, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault who's total numbers are much lower. Larceny alone accounts for nearly 74% of all reported crimes in Lafayette.

An examination of the property crime rates for Lafayette in comparison to the national rates for property crimes since 1986 show Lafayette has had higher than national average rates since 1986, however, since 1995 those rates have been falling and our property crime rate in 2001 was as low as it was in 1986. Determining a reason for the difference in the property crime rates between Lafayette and the nation as a whole is difficult.

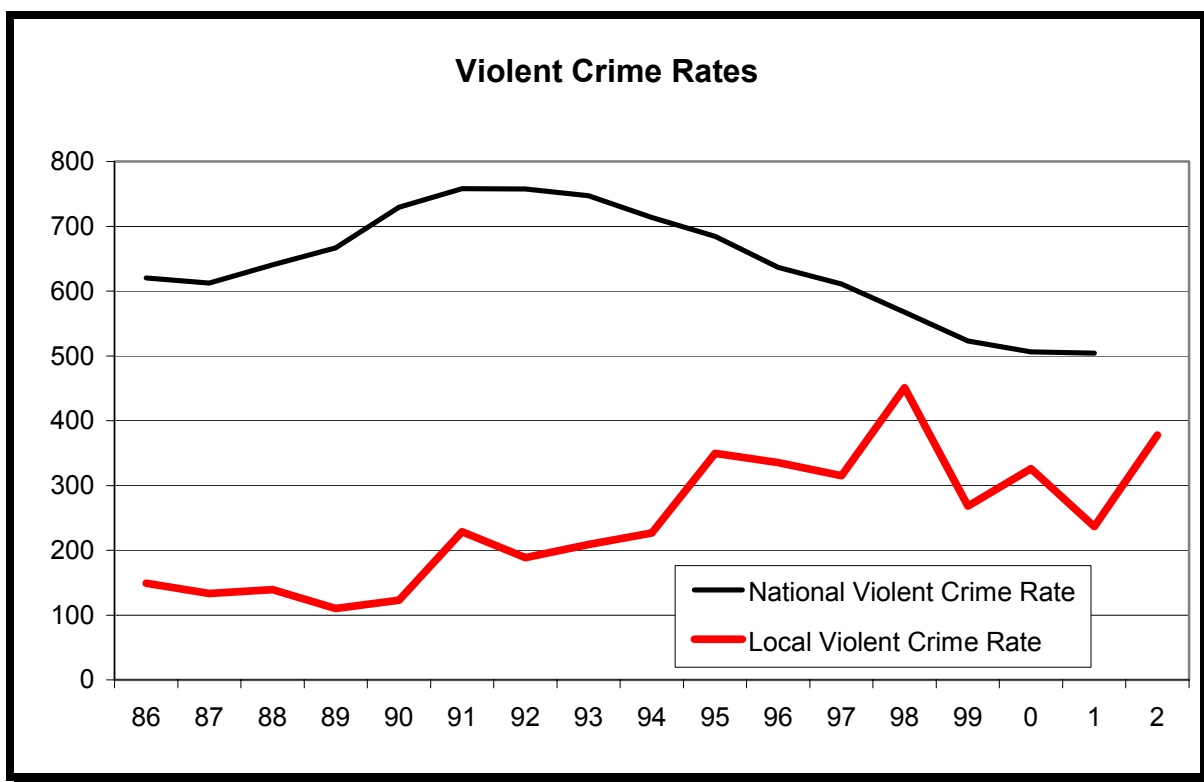
Many things influence the occurrence of crime in a community. Population alone has little influence on rates since they are adjusted to reflect population figures, but there are no such adjustments for changes in population demographics and the many changes rapid growth brings to a community, the state of the economy, police response to crime, public response to crime, and other factors that have an effect on the occurrence of crime.

[Chart 2](#)



Crime rate comparisons for violent crimes indicate that during 1997 Lafayette had a rate of 315 per 100,000 inhabitants while the national average was 611. Nationally the trend of violent crime has been downward since record highs at the beginning of the previous decade. Locally violent crime has trended slowly upward but still remains well below national averages. It is important to remember that the actual number of reported violent crimes makes up a very small percentage of all crime reported locally.

Chart 3



## SHOULD WE WORRY

The previous three charts comparing local crime rates and national crime rates might seem to be cause for some alarm. Closer evaluation of those charts with an understanding of the methods used to gather crime statistics, along with some knowledge of how other departments operate provide a less worrisome view of local numbers. For the United States, violent crime has accounted for 12 to 13 percent of the total crime reported to police during each of the past five years. In Lafayette the percent of all crime that is classified as violent crime has always been much lower than the national average and this continues to be the case. During 1998 violent crimes as a percent of total crime peaked in Lafayette at 7.1% and then declined to 4.9%, 5.4 %, and 4.6% during 1999, 2000, and 2001 respectively. During 2002 violent crime increased to about 6.7% of all crime reported to our department, which remains well below the national average of 12.1% In Lafayette last year about 1/3 of 1 percent of the population was victimized by a violent crime while the national average is just over 1/2 of 1 percent.

As stated elsewhere in this report, it is important to remember that there will always be many more peaks and valleys in a chart that is based on a small number of local incidents. It is often very difficult, if not impossible, to draw meaningful conclusions about trends from one year to the next when a small number of events can cause what appears to be a major rise or dip along a chart.

The only crimes included in the Uniform Crime Reports are those known to (reported) police. A recent Justice Department survey reports that as many as half of all violent crime may not be reported to any police agency and only about one third of all property crimes are reported. This is probably even truer in very large metropolitan areas. Many reasons could be cited for that under reporting. The perception by victims that little or no good will come of the efforts they make to report the crimes, apprehension by some victims to draw the attention of the criminal justice system to themselves or even the fact that many police departments discourage reporting, either intentionally or unintentionally.

Some departments require the victims of minor property crimes to "mail in" such reports or to make such reports in person at a precinct. The Lafayette Police Department makes every effort to document and record each complaint received from citizens, no matter how trivial they may seem. While it is the desire of this department to continue door-to-door service for the community it may have worked to our disadvantage in the gathering and reporting of UCR statistics.

We feel that one of the factors that affect the local crime rates is the overall strength and health of the police department. Strength is simply the numbers of sworn officers. That can be calculated as a simple number or as a ratio of x police officers per 1000 citizens. Judging the health of the police

department would require the measurement of such things as department training, evaluating the equipment and facilities in which we work, morale, policing philosophy, leadership, Community relations and a host of other, more intangible factors that either boost or hinder department effectiveness against crime.

During the 10-year period between 1986 and 1995 our department consistently operated with between 76 and 81 sworn officers. During the past seven years the department has grown to 107 sworn officers, which is more than a 35% increase. While our overall crime rate may not be where we would like it to be substantial improvement has been made.

## Clearance Rates

For purposes of the UCR, a law enforcement agency clears (solves) an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and is then turned over to the court for prosecution.

Another method of clearing an offense is by *exceptional* means. When some element beyond law enforcement control precludes the placing of formal charges against the offender an *exceptional clearance* may be taken. Examples of such a case might include the death of the offender before they are tried for the offense, the victims refusal to cooperate with prosecution after the offender is identified, or the denial of extradition because the offender has been charged with a crime in another jurisdiction and is being held there.

The Lafayette Police Department has consistently had a higher than average clearance rate. For example, in 1984 the clearance rate for the Lafayette Police Department was 26.7% while the national average was 21%. In fact, since 1984 the clearance rate for the nation has remained at or near 21% while the clearance rate for the Lafayette Police Department has ranged from 24.2% to 37.7%.

During both 2001 and 2002 the Lafayette Police enjoyed an overall clearance rate of 27%, compared to the national clearance rate of 20%. During 2002 there were 5 homicides reported and all 5 were solved. Eighty two percent of the 44 reported rapes were cleared; sixty two percent of the robberies and sixty nine percent of the aggravated assaults were cleared. Clearances for crimes against persons are generally higher than property crimes as crimes against persons are often given more intensive investigative efforts and the victims and or witnesses can frequently identify the perpetrators.

## CHART 4

### MONTHLY & TOTAL REPORTED CRIMES FOR 2002 WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT CLEARED

Crime	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	total	cleared	Percent
Homicide	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	5	100%
Rape	3	3	6	2	4	8	4	1	4	3	5	1	44	36	82%
Robbery	2	3	3	5	4	5	3	4	6	3	3	1	42	26	62%
Assault (aggravated)	5	17	9	19	13	13	11	19	11	5	5	10	137	95	69%
Burglary	61	43	46	55	68	64	42	52	58	48	45	42	624	126	20%
Theft	157	145	182	177	197	217	243	256	223	188	168	216	2369	576	24%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	11	6	12	11	19	9	12	17	6	7	10	125	47	38%
Arson	2	3	0	0	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	21	5	24%
<b>2002 Totals</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>3367</b>		
2001 Totals	172	224	241	243	229	251	286	273	242	218	244	242	2865		
Difference per month	63	3	11	27	70	77	27	74	81	37	-9	41	502		
Percent Change from 2001													17.5%		
2002 Cases cleared per Month		75	60	65	71	79	96	82	108	70	70	80	59	915	
															<b>27%</b>

The numbers in this chart are the **raw numbers** of crimes reported to our department during 2002. This chart and Charts 5 & 6 on the following page represent the bulk of the raw data that was supplied to the FBI by our department during 2002. The ten page UCR monthly reports that we submit further break down this data. For example: reported robberies are divided into seven sub-categories, thefts into three sub-categories based on values and nine sub-categories based on nature. In addition information is collected on Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted, arrest statistics including total numbers by charge as well as by age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of persons arrested. In the past much of the compilation of the UCR involved manual counting by Records Clerks. Our current Records management software automates this report.

It would be beyond the nature and scope of this report to include all the sub-categories from the UCR reports. For that reason only the most basic totals are included here. That does not imply that this report is incomplete. Chart 4

could be considered the “report card” for the Lafayette Police Department for calendar year 2002.

Chart 5 and Chart 6 both deal with the cost of crime in our community and illustrate in another way the effectiveness of police investigations based on the values of items recovered. Nationally the aggregate value of stolen items was over \$15 billion dollars during calendar year 2000. Values of stolen property in Lafayette during 2001 were over \$1.9 million, a figure that was down from \$2.2 million the prior year. Locally the trend downward continued during 2002 with an aggregate loss of \$1.7 million. In Lafayette each crime occurrence had an average dollar lost value of \$667 during 2001 and that figure also fell in 2002 to \$522 per average occurrence. Lafayette also fared better than the national averages in the total value of all recovered property. Nationally 34.8% of all stolen property (based on value) was recovered by a police agency. In Lafayette our recovery rate was 37.6%. (Based on value).

**Property Classifications  
&  
Value of Stolen and Recovered Property  
2002  
CHART 5**

<b>Stolen Property</b>	<b>Value of Property</b>	<b>Value Recovered</b>
<b>MONEY</b>	<b>\$ 201,394</b>	<b>\$ 13,639</b>
<b>JEWELRY</b>	<b>\$ 146,287</b>	<b>\$ 42,854</b>
<b>CLOTHING</b>	<b>\$ 52,888</b>	<b>\$ 16,697</b>
<b>MOTOR VEHICLES</b>	<b>\$ 696,432</b>	<b>\$ 396,142</b>
<b>OFFICE EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>\$ 63,176</b>	<b>\$ 7,052</b>
<b>TV, RADIO, ETC</b>	<b>\$ 234,887</b>	<b>\$ 15,160</b>
<b>FIREARMS</b>	<b>\$ 14,067</b>	<b>\$ 1,650</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>\$ 29,240</b>	<b>\$ 3,385</b>
<b>CONSUMABLE</b>	<b>\$ 18,005</b>	<b>\$ 3,773</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	<b>\$ 319,651</b>	<b>\$ 20,084</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 1,776,027</b>	<b>\$ 520,436</b>

The most recently available national figures from 2000 showed an average loss of \$1462 for each instance of Burglary, while the average loss during 2002 in Lafayette was \$665. On the national level each instance of Larceny/Theft had an average loss of \$735 while the average loss in Lafayette was \$298. The average loss in the 125 auto thefts reported in our city was \$4880 and the average loss reported for robberies was \$922.

While the total dollar loss figure is a very substantial one there is some improvement over the numbers reported during the previous year and all local figures are lower than the national averages. The average loss figures reported to our department and the averages one derives from national numbers are probably not indicative of a major difference in the nature of crime between Lafayette and other places. It is not likely that burglars in Lafayette are routinely stealing items of less value than the "average" burglar in other places. The more likely scenario is that the Lafayette Police department receives reports of more instances of crime with little or no loss reported simply because we encourage full reporting by all victims of crime and in general our population is more likely to report crimes, no matter how insignificant they may seem. It is our position that even though full reporting involves more effort on our part, (from receiving to investigating to recording) we would prefer to have this more complete and accurate reporting and feel that even small incidents are an important quality of life issue for our community.

**CHART 6**

<b>Property Loss By Crime</b>	<b>Values Reported 2002</b>	<b>Values Reported 2001</b>
<b>HOMICIDE</b>		
<b>RAPE</b>		
<b>ROBBERY</b>	\$ 31,886	\$ 38,745
<b>BURGLARY</b>	\$ 415,307	\$ 373,116
<b>LARCENY-THEFT</b>	\$ 706,362	\$ 781,355
<b>AUTO THEFT</b>	\$ 622,472	\$ 717,193
<b>TOTALS</b>	\$ 1,776,027*	\$ 1,910,409

\* This figure is equal to a \$30 loss for every man, woman, and child in the city.

## 2002 ARREST REPORT

CHART 7

CHARGE	ADULT	JUVENILE	TOTAL
A&B	155	88	243
A&B ON POLICE	31		31
AGGR ASSLT	40	11	51
AIMING WEAPON		1	1
ARSON	1	2	3
AUTO LAW VIOL	310	43	353
BURGLARY	72	32	104
CONTRIBUTING DELINQUENCY MINOR	21		21
CONTEMPT OF COURT	31		31
CONVERSION			
CURFEW VIOL		11	11
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	29	67	96
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	491	10	501
FALSE IMPERSONATION			0
FALSE REPORT			
FIREARMS VIOLATION	13		13
FORGERY	22	5	27
FRAUD	51	10	61
HOMICIDE	5		5
INCORRIGIBLE		19	19
ISS FRAUD CHECKS	137		137
KIDNAPPING	1		1
LEAVING SCENE OF ACCIDENT	71	16	87
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATION	184	84	268
NARCOTICS	286	64	350
OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSE			
OFFENSE AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILD	7		7
PAROLE VIOLATION			
PEEPING TOM			
POSSESSION STOLEN PROPERTY	19	8	27
PUBLIC INDECENCY	2		2
PUBLIC INTOXICATION	413	6	419
RAPE	3	1	4
RECKLESS DRIVING	10	4	14
RESISTING ARREST AND OFFICER	48	7	55
ROBBERY	29	8	37
RUNAWAY		206	206
SEX OFFENSE	24	6	30
THEFT	393	300	693
THREAT	9	12	21
TOBACCO VIOLATION			0
TRESPASS	19	12	31
VANDALISM	10	20	30
VEHICLE TAKING	10	12	22
VIOL CITY ORD		2	2
VIOL PROB	2	1	3
WARRANT REARRESTS	1445	14	1459
SUB TOTAL	4394	1082	5476
FUGITIVES	327	14	341
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4721</b>	<b>1096</b>	<b>5817</b>



Ten-Year Arrest Statistics  
Adult and Juvenile Arrests Compared  
Percent of Change from year to year.

CHART 8

YEAR	TOTAL	ADULT NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	JUVENILE NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YR	% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
1992	2383	1523	64%	860	36%	-1117	-32.00%
1993	3274	2216	68%	1058	32%	+891	37.39%
1994	3221	2080	65%	1141	35%	-53	-1.62%
1995	3486	2185	63%	1301	37%	+265	8.00%
1996	4050	2742	68%	1308	32%	+564	16.00%
1997	4149	2899	70%	1250	30%	+99	2.00%
1999	3412	2587	76%	825	24%	-724	-9.00%
2000	5434	4287	79%	1147	21%	+2022	59.26%
2001	5760	4677	81%	1066	19%	+326	6.00%
2002	5817	4721	81%	1096	19%	+57	1.00%
10 YR TOTALS	40986	29917		11052		3434* increase from 1992	
10 YEAR AVERAGE	4099	2992	73%	1105	27%		

There are many ways to evaluate any given set of figures. Chart 8 breaks down the Lafayette Police Department arrest figures for the previous ten-year period and compares numbers of adults arrested to numbers of juveniles arrested. The raw numbers are shown for adult and juvenile arrests and in addition those numbers are then shown as a percent of the total arrest figure for each year. The two columns on the right of the chart indicate the change in total number of persons arrested from one year to the next. The arrest figures from 2002 reflect a 1% increase from the total arrests in 2001 and a 59% increase in the total numbers arrested compared to 1992.

During the past decade the Lafayette Police Department has arrested 40,986 persons. Seventy-three percent of those have been adults and twenty seven percent have been juveniles. From the early part of the last decade the trend appeared to be that a larger percent of total arrests were juveniles, however from 1995 that trend has been sharply down. While the 10-year average for juvenile arrests has been equal to 27 percent of the total the last the trend has been downward since 1995. These averages are comparable with the national averages.

## A Note on Dispositions and Convictions

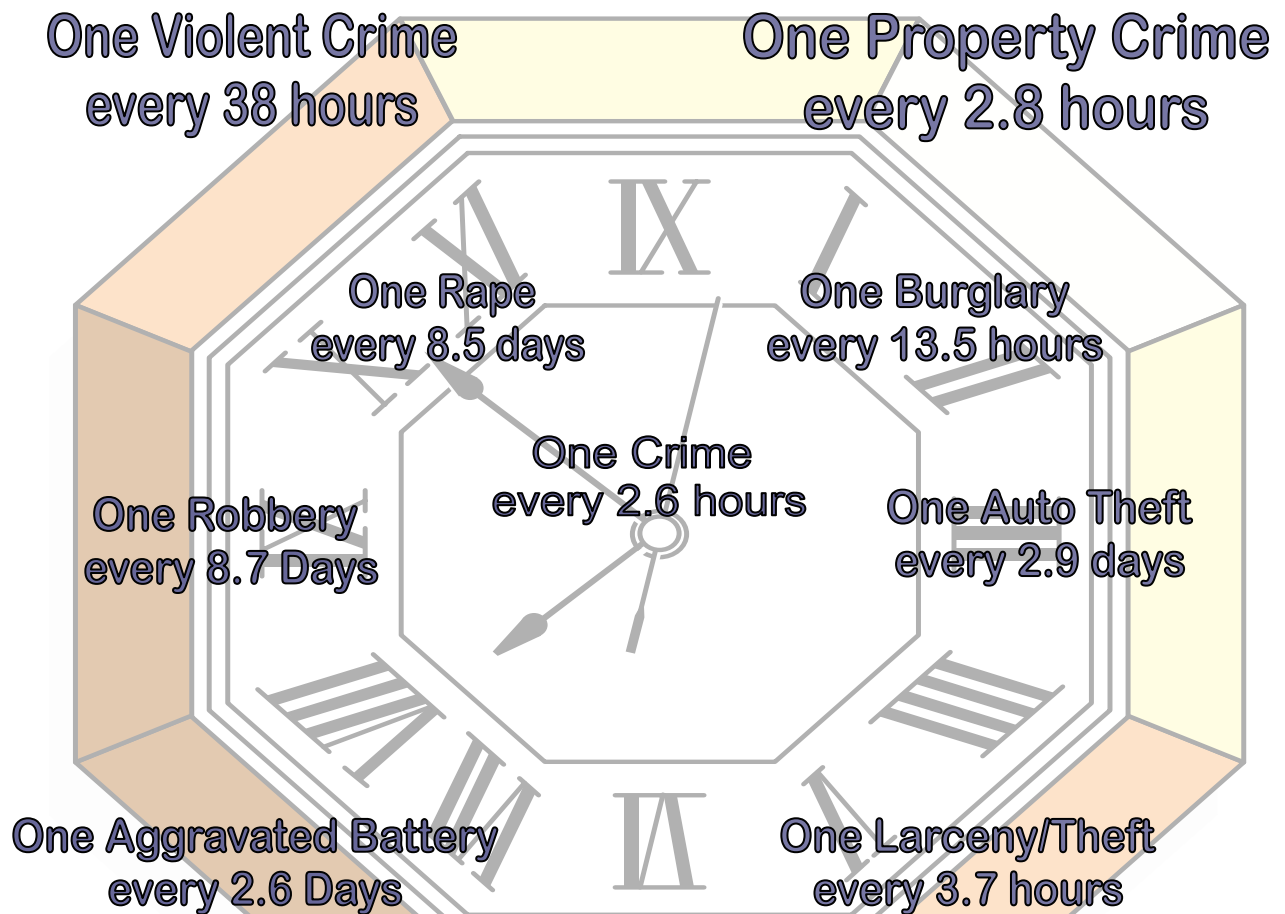
The criminal justice system consists of several agencies besides the police department. To complete their work each branch of the criminal justice system must rely on the work done by every other part. The success of the criminal justice system as a whole depends on the co-operation of each branch and all agencies involved.

Depending on the specifics of each case and the age of the offender several other agencies might ultimately be involved in a case, including the Tippecanoe County Prosecutors office, Public Defenders office, any one of seven courts, the Tippecanoe County Probation department, welfare department, several social service agencies or other police agencies.

Each of the 5817 arrests made by the Lafayette Police department during 2002 can be tracked through the criminal justice system to the conclusion of the case. From the time of arrest to the ultimate disposition of the case several months frequently pass and often more than a year may pass. This time lag may be attributed to crowded court dockets and an understaffed criminal justice system in Tippecanoe County. Disposition of the arrest is defined as the arrested suspect being charged in court and then being found either guilty or innocent, or prosecution being declined on the arrested suspect. All cases that have not proceeded through the criminal justice system to that point are considered to be "pending". Another type of pending case is one in which an arrest has not been made but a case has been forwarded to the Prosecutors office requesting a warrant be issued for a suspect. At the time of the writing of this report nearly 120 cases were pending in such a manner and some of those were submitted as long ago as January 2000.

It is important to remember that there are 4 other police agencies feeding criminal cases into the Tippecanoe County Criminal Justice system and that thousands of lesser charges (traffic infractions) are also submitted by each of those police agencies on top of the arrest types shown in Chart 7. All criminal cases must then compete for resources (time, docket space, manpower, etc) with all the civil proceedings filed through the County Courts System.

# 2002 Crime Clock for Lafayette



The Crime Clock should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of the UCR data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Index Offenses in Lafayette. This mode of display should not be taken to imply regularity in the commission of the offenses; rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals. As a comparison one violent crime occurs every 22 seconds on the national level and one property crime occurs every 3 seconds nation-wide.

# Uniform Division



Patrol Commander: Captain Tony Roswarski

The primary duty of the officers assigned to the Uniform Division is to respond to calls for assistance. Uniform Division personnel also conduct preliminary investigations, investigate traffic accidents, and enforce traffic and criminal codes. In addition Uniform personnel serve a crime prevention and deterrence role while on routine patrol in one of the patrol districts. Captain Anthony M. Roswarski is responsible for operations of the Uniform Division.

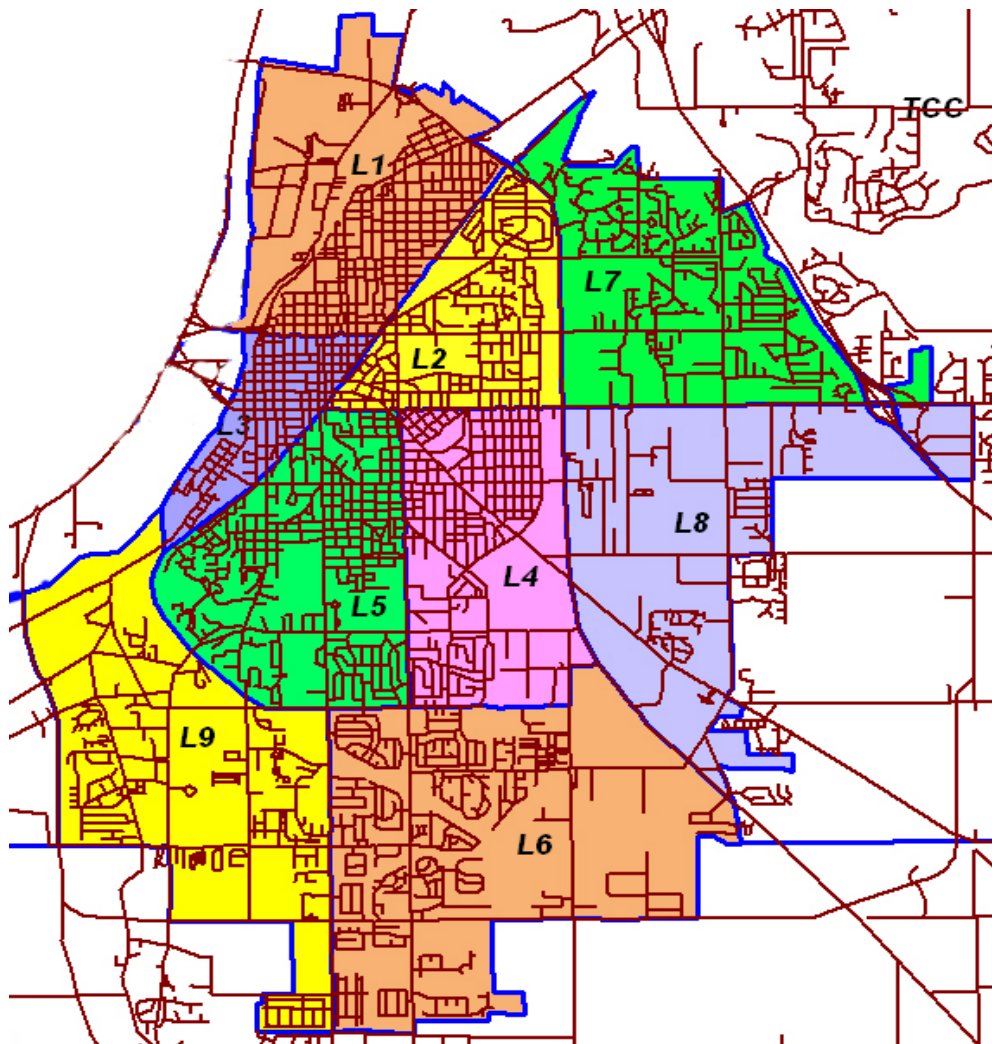
Since the inception of modern police theory and practice about 150 years ago actual patrol function has undergone many remarkable changes. At the same time, however, patrol officers have remained “master generalists” and are still expected to handle competently a mind-boggling mix of calls. Within a week’s tour of duty a single officer might be dispatched to calls involving lost or found property, woman screaming, assist an invalid, deranged or disoriented person, family fight, missing person, bar fight, abandoned vehicle, dog bite, loud music, parking problem, reckless driving, bomb threat, burglar alarm, shots fired, traffic accident, landlord-tenant dispute, suspicious person or vehicle, homicide, suicide, or barking dog. Patrol officers maintain closer contact with the public than any other section of the police department and the way in which they handle these “routine” calls determine the public satisfaction with their police department. Patrol officers typically are first responders to emergency situations.

Despite care taken by communications personnel to alert officers to the circumstances they are about to encounter, patrol officers often face undefined and unpredictable situations.

At the beginning of 2002 the Patrol Division of the Lafayette Police Department returned to 8-hour work shifts. While the ten hour shifts were popular and allowed a large overlap of manpower during the “peak” activity hours they did not allow consistent or adequate manpower during the balance of the day.

A 9<sup>th</sup> district was inaugurated at the beginning of the year to accommodate the new Elston area annexation in the southwest part of the city.

**Lafayette Police Districts beginning 2002**





During 2002 the CAD system logged nearly 70,000 calls in 90 categories. That represents over 3000 more calls than 2001 and about 10,000 more than 1996. Those calls include both fire and police calls and calls that originate with a public complaint as well as officer initiated calls. While it is not possible to determine the exact number of fire calls also attended by police patrol units it is not uncommon for police units to respond to these calls. In fact, the vast majority of all calls routed through our communications section involve our Patrol Division either directly or indirectly as in a situation where our officers back up another department. It is important, also, to remember that as many as 35 to 45 percent of all calls have two and sometimes more officers responding which has the effect of increasing by that percent the **apparent number** of calls answered by patrol officers.

The Lafayette Police Department strives to be responsive to the needs of the citizens we serve. One measure of our success is the amount of time citizens must wait for a patrol officer after requesting our service. The computer aided dispatch software can calculate and retain Response Time for calls received and provide reports, which can keep administrators informed, and alert commanders to possible problems with response time. Another benefit of this software is that it can automatically assign a priority rating of 1 through 8 to any call based on pre-established criteria. Recent studies have shown that response time from police usually does not become an issue as long as callers are informed "up front" what to expect. With that knowledge our dispatchers can inform callers and direct officers to the highest priority calls first. The system tracks 90 different types of calls but in an effort to display some statistically meaningful data, response times were collected for 6 types of calls over a 12 month period ending December 31, 2000\*. These numbers serve as an example of the different responses to calls of differing priority or nature.

Some of the selected call types are those that citizens would normally expect at least a somewhat expedited time response from a patrol officer while some are of a lower priority nature. The calls selected for study included personal injury accidents, fights in progress, general noise complaints, shots fired or heard, suspicious persons, and shoplifting. High priority calls are generally associated with a potentially life threatening situation whereas a complaint to investigate a crime or incident which has long since ended will rank much lower in priority. While we strive to serve each citizen request in a timely manner we believe the public understands that some complaints may not be addressed as rapidly as others.

For all 6 types of calls studied the average response time was 4.9 minutes from the time the call is received by the dispatcher until a patrol officer arrives on the scene. Depending on the available manpower, weather, traffic, driving distance for the dispatched units, total numbers of calls already being investigated and the seriousness of those calls, it is possible that some non-

priority calls may not be serviced by a patrol officer for at least 15 min. or even longer under unusually busy conditions. Average response time to a personal injury accident during 2000 was 2.4 minutes. Fight in progress calls and shots fired or heard had average response times of 3.4 minutes and 3.5 minutes respectively. Reports of suspicious persons had an average response time of 4.4 minutes while a noise complaint; a loud stereo for example, had an average response time of 7.2 minutes. The average time for all shoplifting calls during 2000 was 8.4 minutes. Usually when the police department is called about a shoplifting complaint a suspect has already been apprehended by a store security officer and is being detained at the store without problems.

During 2002 a large number of officers participated in several special traffic projects that were funded both state and federally. Several of these special projects were directed toward seatbelt compliance and others were directed toward O.W.I. enforcement. Partially as a result of these special projects that were worked "off duty" by these officers the police department was able to increase traffic enforcement substantially over previous years. These projects not only raised the awareness of the general public and encouraged compliance but they also had the effect of increasing overall traffic enforcement, even among officers who were not directly involved in the projects. Officers Brad Bishop, Joe Clyde, Ron Domkowski, Chris McCain, Jeromy Rainey and John Townsend were the top six patrol officers in total O.W.I. arrests during the year with a combined total of 294 out of 586 O.W.I. arrests made during 2002.

*\* Figures available at the time of this report indicated no statistically significant changes in the relative response times for calls from the times that were calculated in 2000. Spot checks were done for average response times for several of the categories and no significant changes were noted.*

## K-9 NANDO

Nando is a three and a half year old German Shepard that was acquired by the Lafayette Police Department in February of 2002. He was born in Holland where he received his obedience training from a vendor that also sells police dogs to many European police agencies. Nando came to the United States in November of 2001 and was trained in narcotics detection and tracking at the Vohne Liche Kennels in Peru, Indiana. Officer Robert Brown attended training with Nando and has become his handler and partner.

Nando is a passive alert dog and he is trained to alert to meth odors, marijuana, heroin, and cocaine. Nando also tracks ground disturbance and human scent. Nando lives with Officer Brown who is responsible for his health and well-being. They train about twelve to 16 hours per month in narcotics and tracking and also attend other schools through the year to receive more extensive training.



Nando is ready to take a bite out of drug traffic in Lafayette.



Traffic enforcement, accident investigation, traffic studies, and record keeping pertaining to traffic matters are a function of the Patrol Division Traffic section. Lt. Jeanette Bennett is commander of the Traffic Section. Sgt. Max Smith, Officer Tim Bonner, Chief Traffic Clerk Kelly Fohr, and Traffic Clerk Phyllis Austin are the other members of the Traffic Section. Both Sgt. Smith and Officer Bonner are certified Accident Reconstructionists. The goal of the Traffic section is to promote the free and safe flow of pedestrian and vehicular traffic throughout the city.

Some of the specific duties of the Traffic section fall into the following categories.

**Records:** Records of all parking violations, traffic crash reports, infractions, ordinance violations, bicycle licenses, and taxi cab inspections are kept by the Traffic section. Information is computerized, and data can be searched and cross referenced by numerous criteria such as location, time, date, driver information, owners or by other means.

**Safety:** Traffic safety is advanced in local schools and community civic groups by educational presentations. The Traffic section also administers the School Crossing Guard program as well as providing training to officers of the department on traffic law and safety updates.

**Liaison:** The Traffic section acts as liaison with local, state, and federal traffic safety and planning agencies including, Area Plan and Indiana Department of Transportation. The Traffic section addresses public questions concerning traffic problem areas and handles complaints of various traffic related ordinance violations. Traffic crash data is charted and recorded. Information compiled by the Traffic section is often reported along with specific recommendations to the Traffic Commission, Common Council, Engineers Office and Board of Public Works and Safety.

## Traffic Enforcement

Since 1990 when there were 91,706 vehicles registered in Tippecanoe County our department has worked hard to keep pace with growing traffic congestion. During 1995 the number of registered vehicles increased to 103,596. More than 107,000 vehicles were registered in Tippecanoe County during 1998 and nearly 110,000 vehicles were registered in Tippecanoe County during 2000. Police response to this growth has been increased enforcement of traffic codes.

Enforcement action is generally accepted as a means to reduce traffic accidents. Simply put, when the motoring public expects enforcement they drive slower and more cautiously. While the amount of enforcement is important the amount in relation to the vehicles using the road is even more important. For example, 10 enforcement contacts in a population of only 100 drivers would amount to a significant percent of the total and it would be expected that some moderation of driving practices would result. Those same 10 traffic stops would be much less significant in a population of 10000 drivers.

A thriving economy brings additional traffic into our city from outlying areas for employment, shopping, entertainment or social reasons. Additionally there are thousands of extra vehicles belonging to Purdue students who reside with-in Tippecanoe County during the school year but whose vehicles are registered elsewhere. When motorists complain that traffic seems worse than it did a few years ago it is not their imagination.

Traffic law enforcement is viewed by the public as one of the most common tasks associated with the police department. The high profile nature of a traffic stop is a reminder to all motorists to obey the rules of the road. Increasing traffic volume creates many challenges for both motorists and police officers charged with enforcement of the traffic laws. We consider traffic safety a partnership between the motoring public and ourselves. Drivers must share responsibility for a system that strives to move large numbers of people in both a safe and efficient manner.

During 2002 the Lafayette Police Department participated in several state and federally funded traffic projects that helped meet our objective of greater enforcement.

The following chart lists traffic arrests for 2002 broken down by the most common kinds of charges. Total numbers include felony, misdemeanor, and infraction charges. Results of the previous five years are also shown for comparison.



## Traffic Tickets Issued by Type

Chart 9

Type of Violation	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
License/Registration/Insurance	New category not previously counted separately.					1528	1379
Child Restraint/Seat Belt	New category not previously counted separately.					4453	3040
Leaving the Scene	140	141	170	132	160	96	157
All Alcohol Related Traffic Charges	299	302	514	273	477	538	642
Speeding	1074	1033	861	1341	2125	1829	1372
Disregarding Signal	195	227	206	269	382	434	145
Disregarding Stop Sign	184	202	128	118	260	246	246
Other State and Local Traffic Violations	1097	1374	1718	1501	3898	852	242
<b>Total Citations</b>	<b>3550</b>	<b>3942</b>	<b>4046</b>	<b>4178</b>	<b>8001</b>	<b>9976</b>	<b>7,223</b>
Written Warnings/NTR	2082	2560	2513	2550	5112	5568	5333
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5632</b>	<b>6502</b>	<b>6559</b>	<b>6728</b>	<b>13,113</b>	<b>15,544</b>	<b>12,556</b>

Two new categories added this year, previously those were counted in the Other category.

Totals remain unaffected.

NTR= Notice to Repair Defective Vehicle

## Vehicles Towed During 2000-2002

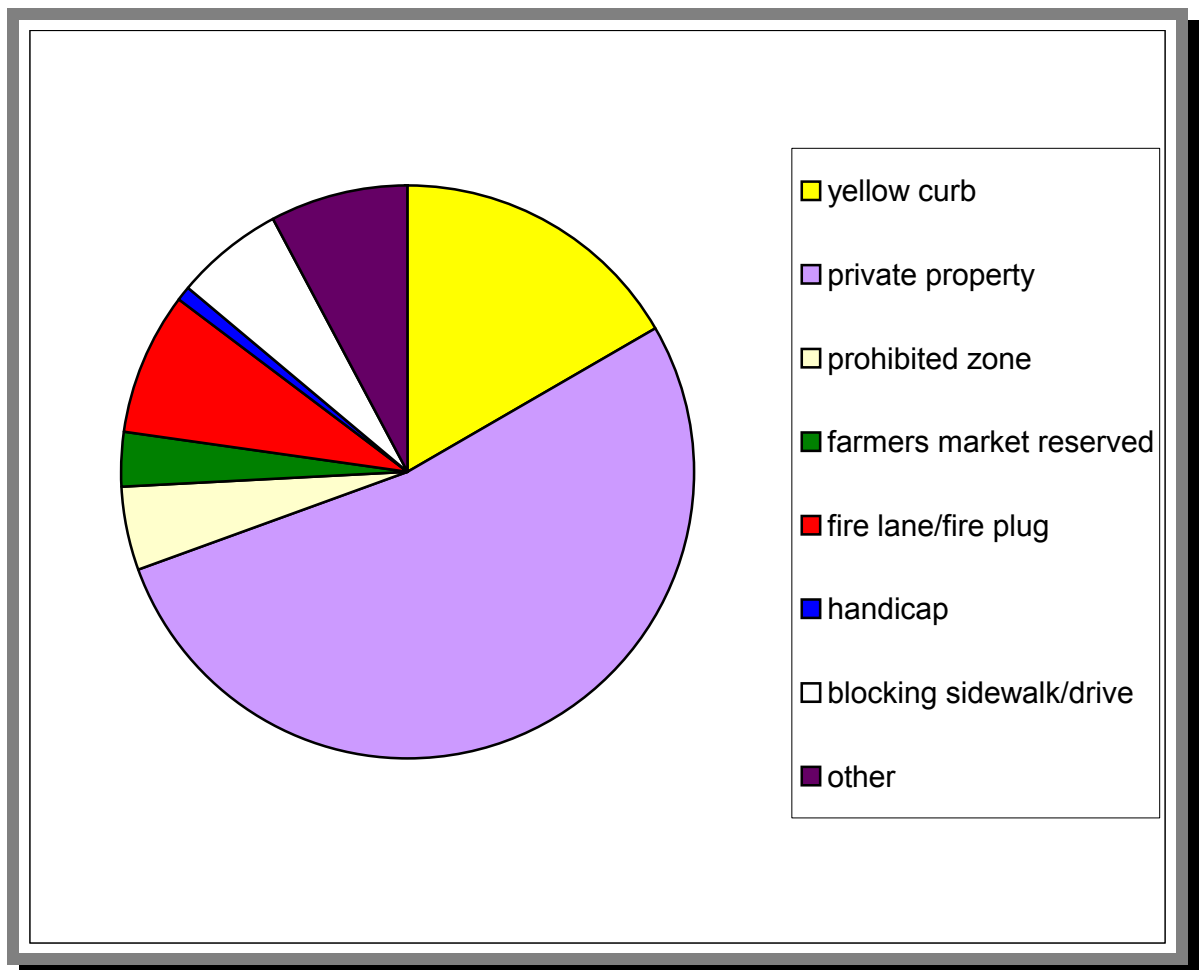
Chart 10

<u>Reason towed</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
15 Day Violation	152	199	287
5 Day Violation	42	76	52
Expired/No Plate	112	145	195
Private Property Violation	407	357	310
Abandoned	81	79	85
Driver Arrested/Ticketed	773	858	566
Improperly Parked	28	28	24
Investigation	45	45	62
Stolen Vehicle	21	24	21
Traffic Hazard	32	8	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1693</b>	<b>1819</b>	<b>1623</b>

## Parking Tickets Issued and Paid in 2002

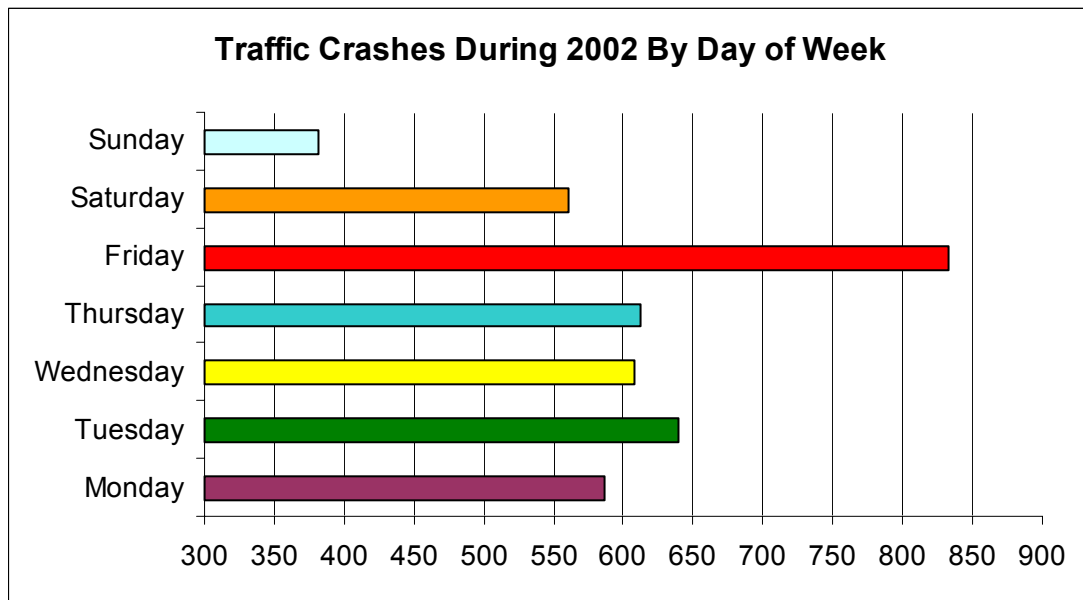
The police department issued 732 Parking tickets during the past year. At the end of December 338 of those had been paid through the City Clerks' office for a total of \$3401 in fines collected. In addition 1815 Five and Fifteen Day Notices were issued during the year. Three hundred thirty nine of the vehicles that were tagged with 5 & 15 day notices were later towed. These ordinances are used to regulate the storage of disabled or unused vehicles on the city streets as well as on private property. The vigorous enforcement of those two ordinances improves the quality of life in neighborhoods. Abandoned and inoperable vehicles that have become eyesores might otherwise sit for years.

Parking Tickets Issued by Type of Violation



**ACCIDENTS**  
**1996 THROUGH 2002**

	96	97	98	99	00	01	02
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	3716	3792	4183	4501	4408	4055	<b>4214</b>
Property Damage	3155	3264	3559	3921	3796	3454	<b>3848</b>
Personal Injury	561	528	624	580	612	601	<b>366</b>
Number of injured	760	737	896	837	851	749	<b>466</b>
Number of Fatal Crashes	3	3	2	1	7	1	<b>0</b>
Number of Persons Killed	3	3	2	3	7	1	<b>0</b>
TOTAL ALCOHOL INVOLVED ACCIDENTS	189	111	138	165	142	124	<b>112</b>
Persons Injured	31	36	55	40	44	19	<b>7</b>
Persons Killed	1	0	0	3	5	1	<b>0</b>
TOTAL PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS	32	9	11	37	37	26	<b>33</b>
Pedestrians Injured	31	8	10	32	36	26	<b>29</b>
Pedestrians Killed	0	1	0	0	1	0	<b>0</b>
TOTAL BICYCLE ACCIDENTS	20	20	27	48	47	20	<b>18</b>
Persons Injured	17	15	22	22	29	16	<b>9</b>
Persons Killed	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
TOTAL MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS	31	24	30	32	22	21	<b>26</b>
Total Injured	25	17	22	10	12	9	<b>11</b>
Total Killed	4	0	1	0	1	0	<b>0</b>
TOTAL HIT AND RUN ACCIDENTS	607	583	534	761	687	638	<b>681</b>
On Street	452	400	351	501	474	398	<b>462</b>
Off Street/Private Parking	156	183	183	260	213	240	<b>219</b>
Hit and Runs Cleared	194	176	110	208	185	176	<b>201</b>



### **FRIDAY: THE MOST DANGEROUS DAY OF THE WEEK TO DRIVE IN LAFAYETTE?**

The numbers shown in the above chart indicate that the average Friday in Lafayette usually records a significantly higher number of accidents than any other day of the week while an average Sunday has significantly fewer accidents reported. The differences between the numbers reported on other weekdays are probably not statistically significant and the chances of being involved in an accident on any of those given days are about statistically even.





The Lafayette Police Department Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team began 2000 with increased training readiness as its guiding objective. The increased training initiatives continued through 2002 in the areas of: Hostage Rescue Training, Immediate Action Drills, MP-5 Operator Training, & Response to School Violence. Hostage rescue drills, based on both team and individual skills, have been practiced through scenario-based training using simulations. This training has been accomplished with the following individual skills evaluated; critical thinking, tactical decision-making, leadership, shot selection, and problem solving. Training scenarios involve the use of non-police personnel to better replicate response officers might see from citizens they serve.

Immediate action drills have been established, and standards set by Captain Roswarski, Operations Commander, in the "*Critical Incident*" Command System. As the department's expert on school violence, Captain Roswarski has set response standards and tactical team members have trained to those standards. With school violence occurring throughout the nation tactical team members are training to respond to such situations using immediate response tactics to reduce the loss of life in such situations. Training includes scenario-based training and tabletop exercises in preparation for such an incident.

The full implementation of the MP-5 weapon system gives the SWAT team a tactical advantage with the increased tactical option that it offers.

The use of formal schooling, team training, and individual training best provide for a strong blend of professional development to provide a wide array of tactical skills for the SWAT Team. The success of any specialized team such as SWAT has always depended, to a great deal, on the ability of the team to function as a highly unified unit. The mission of providing a tactical response to situations demanding highly specialized skills continues to be met by the Lafayette SWAT team. Training and mission readiness continue to be a priority for the future.





### **The Lafayette SWAT Team Roster for 2002**

Captain Tony Roswarski (Operations Commander)

Lt. Bruce Biggs (Team Commander)

Sgt. Pat Flannelly (Team Leader)

Officer Rick Welcher

Officer Jeff Clark

Officer Tim Payne

Officer Bragg McDole

Officer Brad Curwick

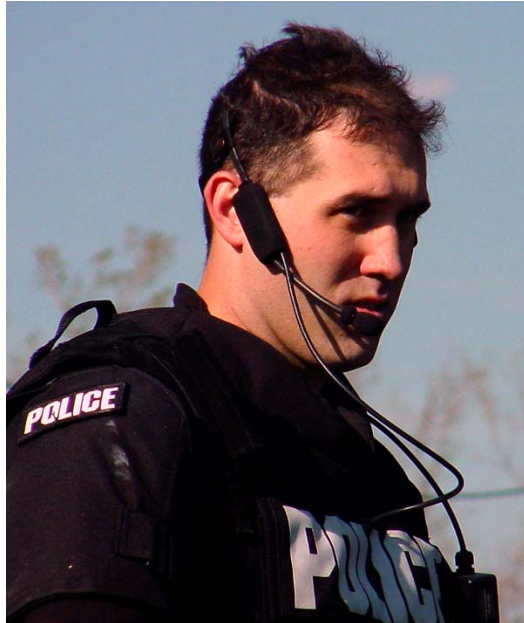
Officer Mike Roberts

Officer Neil Dale

Officer Jeff Rooze

Officer Pat Dempster

Officer Brad Bishop



## CIVIL DISTURBANCE UNIT

The Lafayette Police Department Civil Disturbance Unit (CDU) was formed in 1999, shortly after officers responded to Purdue University when the Purdue women's basketball team won the NCAA tournament. That civil disturbance brought to light the necessity for a more modern, better-equipped team that could deal with any civil disturbance in Lafayette or adjoining areas.

A CDU Team was formed and consisted of fifteen officers, a team commander, and an assistant commander. They received initial training from Lieutenant Mishler of the Indiana State Police, as he coordinated all CDU training for the state police and practiced with Indiana State Police team from the local post on three occasions following initial training. Lieutenant Steve Hartman, team commander, attended a Civil Disturbance Control Seminar conducted by the Kokomo Police Department.

The LPD CDU team continues to practice on a regular basis, focusing primarily on formations and movements. Some members also train with less lethal munitions, and all team members experience working in tear gas. As with any specialized team, the goal is to function as a cohesive unit with clearly defined objectives, ability to adapt to any situation evolving into a civil disturbance. Their goal is to avoid taking action if possible, but if necessary they can take decisive action by use of reasonable force to disperse a crowd. The current CDU consists of two squads of 9 members each. In addition there are two squad leaders, a team commander and an operations commander.

The LPD CDU Team was activated April 1, 2001 during the women's college basketball NCAA championship game, in which Purdue was playing. After the loss, students started vandalizing property and setting fires. Our team became engaged with students and had to fire multiple rounds of tear gas at different locations to disperse the crowds. Several officers were struck with objects and one officer was injured by a rock that had been hurled at a group of officers.

The CDU Team had no call-outs during 2002 for Civil Disorders but was activated to assist investigators during the early stages of a homicide investigation, providing much needed manpower for an extensive search for evidence over a wide area.

## CDU TEAM ROSTER 2002

Operations Commander	Captain Tony Roswarski
Team Commander	Lt. Steve Hartman
Squad Leader	Sgt. Bob Baumgartner
Squad Leader	Sgt. Tony Kenner

Officer Doug Cleavenger	Officer Dennis Cole
Officer Perry Amos	Officer Tom Maxson
Officer Terry Bordenet	Officer Mike McIver
Officer James Cheever	Officer Paul Huff
Officer John Yestrebsky	Officer Scott McCoy
Officer Chris Jarrett	Officer Mark Roberts
Officer Scott Galloway	Officer Joe Clyde
Officer Greg McDaniel	Officer Jeromy Rainey
Officer John Townsend	Officer Ron Dombkowski



## Field Training Officer Program

The FTO Program is an in-service training program for newly appointed police officers. The training conducted in the program has been adapted from the *Field Training Officers Course* at the Institute of Police Technology and Management, Northwestern University, which is regarded as one of the top programs in the country.

Recruits spend about one month working inside police headquarters before they are allowed to ride in a marked police unit. During that month they receive training in a number of areas: Criminal and traffic law, City Ordinances, Department policy and Procedure, City Orientation, Firearms, Emergency Vehicle Operations (EVOC), and Defensive Tactics which is part of a state mandated 40 hour pre-basic requirement that all officers must fulfill. Recruits are also familiarized with radio dispatching and records keeping in the Records Section. Once this basic training is completed the recruits begin training in the field. They are assigned to a Primary FTO and then rotate to other FTO's on a monthly basis. At some point the program is interrupted when the recruit attends the twelve-week training program at the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy. After graduation from the academy the recruit resumes his field training at whatever point he left. The timing of the Academy attendance during the field training varies depending on available class space and schedules of the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy.

Once a recruit begins to meet department standards in all phases of their training they are released from the program and turned over to the Uniform Division Commander for a regular duty assignment.

Field Training Officers are selected from the Uniform Division with the approval of the department administration. They must meet the following criteria: They must be morally upright in both their personal and professional lives. They must be model officers in both quality and quantity of their work. They must be skilled instructors of others. They must be loyal to the Lafayette Police Department in word and deed.

During 2000 the FTO program was expanded to include the investigative division. Four Detectives were selected to join the FTO program and Lieutenant David Payne was selected to provide the program with guidance at the command level from that division. His duties are to assist the existing FTO coordinators with the Investigative division's curriculum, recruit assignments, recruit progress & assessment.

This step will broaden the initial training from one that was exclusively related to the patrol function of the department. Recruits will develop a better understanding of basic investigative techniques as well gaining knowledge that will help them conduct preliminary investigations and written reports that will benefit the investigator ultimately assigned to a case. The development of better interview skills during preliminary investigations, trial readiness, and improved communications between the Patrol Division and the Investigative Division are other benefits of this training.

Introduction of the recruit officer to these advanced skills during his first year on the department will provide an excellent foundation upon which the recruit will build his investigative habits. Overall efficiency and productivity will increase with emphasis on professionalism and good fundamental investigative techniques.

### **Field Training Administrator**

Captain Anthony Roswarski

### **Program Coordinators**

Lt. David Payne – Investigative Division

Lt. Chris Downard - Patrol

Sergeant Tony Kenner – Patrol

Sergeant Brad Hayworth - Patrol

### **Field Training Officers**

Michael P. McIver	T. Perry Amos
John A. Yestrebsky	Thomas D. Maxson
John W. Wells	Ernie D. Himes
Matthew F. Devine	Jeromy Rainey
David R. Hughes	G. Neil Dale
Tony A. Kenner	Jeff Clark
Detective Tim Payne	Paul Huff
Detective Cecil Johnson	Detective Tom Davidson
Detective Jim Taul	Detective Jeffery S. Rooze
Pat Dempster	Brad Bishop
Joe Clyde	Brad Curwick

### **Recruits Trained During 2002**

Andy McCormick	Brian Clawson
Brian Phillips	Tammi Severin
Bernard Myers	Heath Provo
Lonnie Wilson	Mark Pinkard
Mike Humphrey	Brian Landis
Aaron Lorton	Trent Stinson

# Lafayette Police Reserves

The Lafayette Police Reserves continued to be an important asset for the Police Department during 2002. The current Reserve Program was established in 1971 and four of the charter members of that group continue as active members. The operations of the reserve program are assigned to Lt. Steve Hartman. Volunteer Douglas Smith serves as an administrative assistant to the program.

The dedication and volunteer spirit of these citizen volunteers bring them to the aid of the police department, often under difficult conditions such as inclement weather. Much of the expense of serving as a reserve officer is at the expense of the individual reservists. Reserve officers must attend a forty-hour pre-basic course before being allowed to work on the street with other officers. Reserve Officers routinely receive training in a variety of police subjects, including but not limited to firearms, use of force, and traffic control.

During each year, the Reserves participate in many community events. They perform these assignments with little thought of community recognition. Anyone who has ever driven through Lafayette following a Purdue home football game should appreciate the manner in which traffic is kept flowing with the aid of our Reserve Officers. Reserve Officers are an important extension to the police presence at such events "Walk America" for the March of Dimes, Tippecanoe County Fair, Purdue home football game traffic control, high school sporting events, Fourth of July Celebration, Halloween patrol, Christmas parade and a variety of crowd control, security, emergency or traffic control assignments.

Reserve Officers are encouraged to ride with full time officers as time permits, and they may work alone after a lengthy training process.

## Current Reserve Officer Roster

Name	Appointment	Name	Appointment
Robert Barker, Chief	06/06/68	Robert Balser	05/08/96
Edward Sheets	01/01/72	Mark A. Thomas	05/08/96
Robert L. Brown	08/15/75	John Maxson	09/26/66
Robert Schoonover	07/01/56	John Shedd	12/01/66
Wayne Snider	01/01/69	Frank Clark	09/01/00
Sean Leshney	09/01/00	Jason Newby	08/01/01
Mark Eckhart	08/01/01	Brooke Grant	04/01/01
John Hileman	04/01/01	Elijah J Clark	03/25/02
Larry Smith	04/01/01	Jeff Bol	03/21/02
Ryan D. Yuill	06/26/02	Doug Baker	03/21/02
David I. Thompson	07/03/02	Kelly Colosino	03/22/02
Kent McQueary	07/09/02		



# Administrative Services



Service is the middle name of this division. It provides services to both the department and to the public. Some of the services provided by this division, such as the Records Section, involve direct interaction with the public. For example, records technicians answer many phone calls from the public each day and greet and assist persons who come to the department for business. Other functions, such as personnel, involve little direct interaction with the public but serve the needs of the organization through recruitment and hiring procedures. Research and statistical analysis assist administrators in decision-making.

This division consists of 6 sworn officers and nine civilian employees. Captain Kevin W. Gibson, is responsible for all operations of the division and has been involved with the Administrative Services Division at all levels for more than nineteen years. He has supervised the division since 1989. Lt. Chris Weaver's duties are primarily in the area of human resources. Sergeant R. Q. Robinson is a twenty-five year veteran of LPD and has been assigned to the division for the past 6 years. His primary duty responsibility falls within the functional areas of property control, human resources, statistical analysis and reporting, and supervision of the records section. Technician Jeff Davis's primary responsibility is in the area of property and evidence control. Technician Frank Schmidt, a thirteen-year LPD officer acts as the departments' Systems Administrator. Officer Barry Richard has been the department DARE officer since the inception of the program in 1995. Administrative Services is involved in all the non-enforcement activities of the department including records, research, communications, property control, evidence control, community relations, and personnel issues (excluding training issues) including internal affairs, recruitment, organization and direction of the hiring process. Duty

assignments in this division are made across functional needs and each member of the division may have some assignments in some or all functional areas. The following pages explain the duties and programs associated with the various functions of the division and summarize the work performed for the year. During 2002 the training functions of the division directed by Lt. Hatke were moved to the Patrol Division for coordination and supervision. Direct supervision of the communication technicians now falls to the Patrol Division as well.



## **RECORDS ACTIVITY REPORT 2002**

As the name suggests, Records is responsible for processing and maintaining information generated and collected by the police department. With a staff consisting of a Chief Records Technician and eight other Records Technicians information is sorted, compiled, filed, stored and retrieved from a variety of sources for a number of uses.

Records employees are the first to interact with citizens who come to headquarters to make complaints or seek information. The Records Section is, quite literally, the “front door” of the Lafayette Police Department.

Besides processing and maintaining reports, Records personnel are responsible for a wide variety of other tasks. Those include, but are not limited to, answering phone calls and mail requests for information, preparing the FBI Monthly Uniform Crime Reports, and doing record checks for our department as well as other Criminal Justice agencies, Business, Industry, and the Military.

Records employees may perform fingerprinting for those arrested as well as other persons who need fingerprints taken for security clearances, immigration, handgun permits or other reasons. They also take both adult and juvenile arrest photographs and they can assist officers in compiling photo line-

ups. Records personnel also assist LPD Officers or officers from other departments and agencies by locating case reports or other information. They gather and reproduce information for the Prosecutors office, process all cab drivers for taxi permits, notarize statements and other documents, and maintain inventory and stock of office supplies for the Department.

Records Management System (RMS for short), which ties all 4 police agencies in Tippecanoe County together with one large database, was installed in late 1999. The first several months of 2000 were spent in training. Again during 2001 Records personnel were required to learn many of the features of the mobile field-reporting program and adapt to different reporting procedures.

During 2002 two changes were made to the workflow and responsibilities of records personnel. Most prisoner photographs and fingerprinting are now being done at the county jail at the time the prisoner is booked in there. This has resulted in fewer instances of those tasks being performed here at the Lafayette Police Department. The implementation of mobile field reporting also required changes in workflow as well as learning the new software.

For several years the police department has been short of storage space for records. State law mandates the retention of many of the records we generate for specified lengths of time. As a result the storage space available in our building was depleted rapidly. The city has sought a solution to the physical storage of paper records and in the summer of 2002 a solution to that problem was initiated with the purchase and implementation of an imaging program. Paper documents are now scanned and retained in digital format. It is the goal of our division to begin working back in scanning our older records while also reducing our current records to digital format.

<b>Summary of Selected Activity</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Adult Photos Taken	308	120
Juvenile Arrest Photos Taken	116	63
Applications for Handgun Licenses	397	342
Correspondence	398	454
Records Checks	3715	3736
Case Reports Processed	16392	16610
Arrest Reports Processed	5809	5803
Taxi Permits	45	27
<b>Total Processed Work</b>	<b>27,180</b>	<b>27,155</b>

## COMMUNICATIONS REPORT 2002

The Communications Section is the nerve center of the entire Police Department. Its' importance cannot be understated. The very lives of both police officers and citizens often depend on the response of Communications Technicians. Communications personnel set the initial tone of the contacts that citizens have with the Police Department and as a result much of the public satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their local police service can be traced to that initial interaction. The Patrol Captain and the Administrative Services Captain share responsibility for the operations of the Communication section. The Patrol Captain performs Day to day supervision of personnel.

It could easily take more than this full page to list all of the individual duties performed by communications technicians. They can, however, be generalized and broken down into three primary categories. First, Communications Technicians answer and process all incoming calls to both the police and fire departments, including everything from non-emergency business calls to 911 emergency calls, security and fire alarms. Secondly, either police or fire units are dispatched where needed. Finally, information is entered into and retrieved from the CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch) System and a second computer system known as the IDACS & NCIC Terminal.

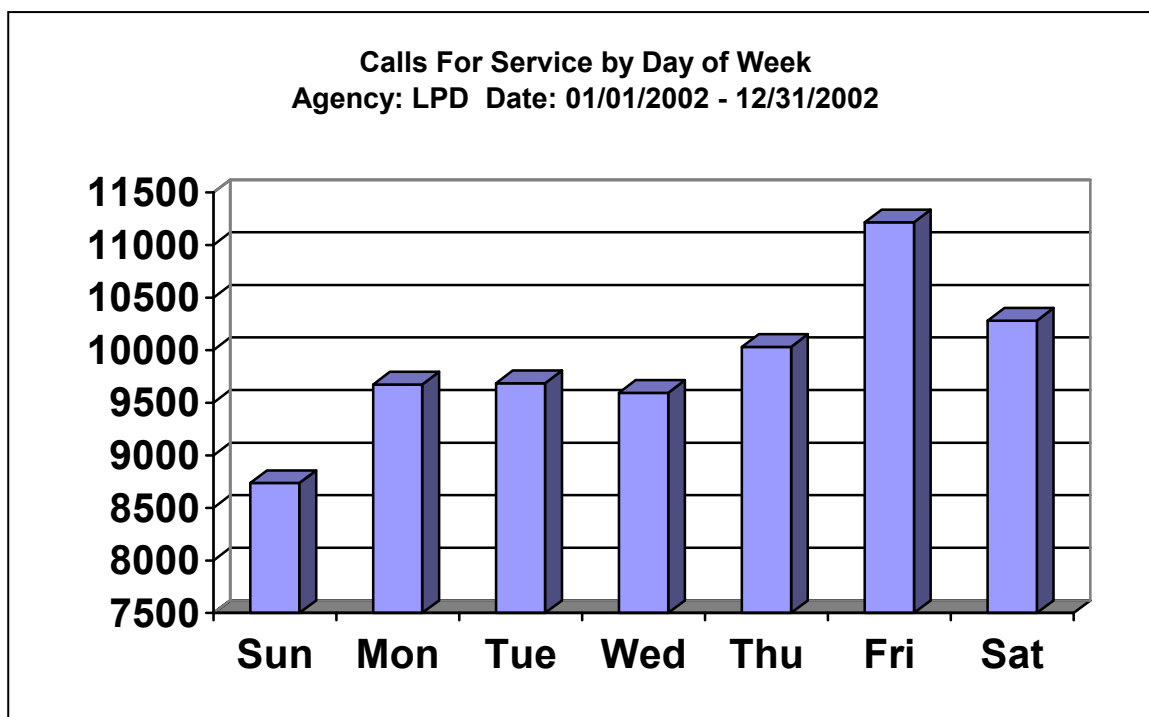
In addition, Communications Technicians are expected to monitor 28 Cameras placed throughout City Hall and Riehle Plaza along with nearly 40 bank and business alarms that are wired directly to the dispatch center. An up to date street index for both the fire and police service is maintained by our Communications Technicians as well as an up to date Roll-o-dex containing many after-hours emergency call numbers for businesses throughout the city.

The CAD system has several built in capabilities to make dispatching more efficient and also to enhance the safety for officers dispatched on specific calls. Information from callers is entered into the CAD system by any one of 4 dispatchers working at any one time. The details of each active call can be observed at each of the four CAD stations giving each dispatcher an over-all view of all activity. The CAD screens are also available to all command personnel at their individual workstations though out the department. Command staff and administrators can use the CAD system to view ongoing activity or to use its' reporting capability in gathering information from the system. . Any number of different reports can be generated based on types of calls or locations of calls. A commander or administrator might, for example, want a report on the number of vandalism calls in a specific local over a specific length of time. Having this report capability allows commanders to make decisions on how many units might be assigned to a specific area during a specific time period.

By providing this overview of all activity and automatically keeping track of which police and fire units are free the system aids dispatchers in efficiently selecting units to be dispatched on a specific call. The computer automatically records all times associated with a given call. A built in safety feature of CAD is the Time Flag which alerts a dispatcher when there has been no contact with an officer on a call after a pre-determined length of time. The flag prompts the dispatcher to check the well being of that officer.

- The Uniform Division section of this report provides additional information concerning the CAD system and overall numbers of calls received during the year.

The following chart graphically demonstrates the ebb and flow of calls received throughout the week. This chart represents all calls received and handled by the Communications section during 2002.



The ability to measure calls according to the time of day or day of week allows administrators to prepare schedules and make other decisions based on reliable information. Separate charts could also be prepared for each shift to measure whether or not a given shift has the same trends as the department as a whole. In the past charts showing calls by time of day have been published in this report and from year to year the relative numbers (ratio) of calls received during each of the 24 hours in a day have always remained very similar. For that reason a Calls by Hours of the Day was not included in this years report.

<b>Summary of Radio Calls</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Number of E-911 Calls	18,332*	20,534
Total Calls handled by the Dispatch Center	66,010	69,249

\* Classified by CAD according to the nature of the call, some E-911 call numbers are reflected in Fire Calls for Service and the remainder into Police calls for service or Other Calls. The total figure includes Fire Department calls, medical assistance, Animal Control and general announcements such as street closings weather or other general information dispatched to either police or fire units. The Tippecanoe County Sheriffs Department now dispatches almost all Animal Control calls. Police officers often respond to a fire call and in many instances fire units may respond to a police call. Although units from both police and fire may respond to a given call the call is still only counted as a single call. Not included in the dispatch summary are the thousands of computer messages that were sent or received by dispatchers over the IDACS/NCIC computer system. Those messages are no longer counted but the most recent figures available from 1998 suggest over 45,000 such messages have been handled annually in dispatch during recent years. The ability of officers to run their own drivers license and registration checks from their in-car computers has cut that number over the past year and is expected to further cut that number as the mobile software becomes fully integrated.



# Community Relations

The Lafayette Police Department seeks to provide the best possible police service to the Lafayette community. In our efforts to become a part of the community and not apart from it we have developed several community outreach programs. Included in our community outreach are the D.A.R.E. Program, Citizens Academy, College Intern Law Enforcement Program, and Community Education & Outreach.

Each of these programs gives officers the opportunity to interact with a variety of citizens in a positive atmosphere where education and understanding can be fostered. This interaction is structured so as to cast the officer in a role of instructor or teacher as opposed to that of an enforcer. Those attending the wide variety of presentations ranged from pre-school to seniors and students to professionals.

This represents a large number of people who might not otherwise have the opportunity to speak with a police officer in person and during positive circumstances. The variety of instruction allows for feedback from a wide spectrum of the community, allowing members of the Lafayette Police Department to make adjustments to the police role in the community allowing for significant improvements in our commitment to the community we serve.

These programs provide positive contact between officers and the citizens they serve. Officers often receive feedback from program participants on the needs of the community. These officers were then able to more effectively address those needs while performing their duties.

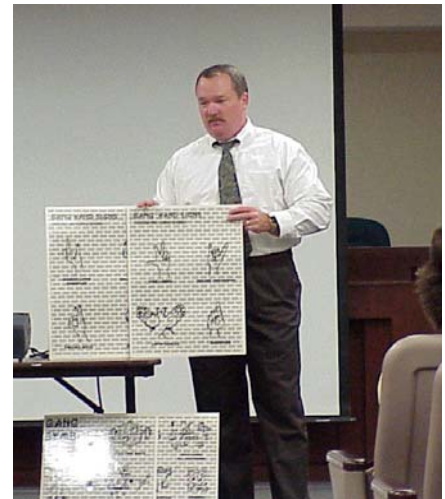
At the same time citizens received a greater understanding of the Department's role in the community. By exposing citizens to the Department in an educational atmosphere we can build trust in the Department as a community service organization.

Members of the Patrol or Administrative Services Divisions routinely provide tours to the Police Department and City Hall. Many of those are not listed below. Groups of that nature can be as small as 6-8 persons or as large as 30. Through the year the department averages about one larger tour per month. Peak months for tours of City Hall seem to be at the end of the school year when LPD becomes a popular "field trip" destination for local classes. Up to 500 persons may have participated in these informal tours during 2002. In addition to the programs listed below the DARE program reached over 600 students in the Lafayette schools.

## Public Programs Presented by LPD Officer During 2002

TOPIC	PRESENTER	LOCATION	# ATTENDING
Tour	Off. Bittles	Village Nursery School	21
Tour	Off. Bittles	Village Nursery School	21
Police as Career	Lt. Hatke	Jefferson High School	67
Identity theft	Det. Rooze	Union Planters Bank	15
Scams	Lt. Hatke	Kiwanis	47
Police Work	Lt. Hatke	Tour	16
Bank Robberies	Lt. Hatke	Staley's Credit Union	2
Tour	Lt. Weaver	Cub Scouts	6
Police Work	Off. Anderson	Kinder Care	24
Police as Career	Lt. Hatke	Jefferson High School	20
Police as Career	Lt. Hatke	City Hall	12
Personal Safety	Lt. Hatke	Home Ec Group	18
Shoplifting	Lt. Hatke	Nature's Pharm	5
Fingerprints	Lt. Wolf	Klondike Elementary School	20
Illegal Drugs & affects	Det. Shumaker	Faith Presbyterian	35
Neighborhood Watch	Off. Devine	9 <sup>th</sup> St. Association	15
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	SIA	17
Tour	Lt. Hatke	Scouts	26
Police as Career	Lt. Hatke	Harrison High School	24
K-9	Off. Bob Brown/Nando	Tour	30
Personal Safety	Lt. Hatke	St Anthony's Health Care	62
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	Adam's Mark-Indy Airport	31
Personal Safety	Lt. Hatke	Purdue University	45
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	Westin Hotel-Indy	67
K-9	Off. Bob Brown/Nando	Hershey Elem. School	20
Safety-Defensive Tact.	Off. Fuller	Shadeland Rec. Center	10
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	County Extension Office	73
Child Car Seat	Off. Bittles	LFD Station #5	300
K-9	Off. Bob Brown/Nando	Burtsfield School	60
Role Models	Lt. Hatke	YWCA	25
Law Enforcement	Off. Clark	First Southern Baptist	40
Physical Conditioning	Lt. Hatke	Lafayette Parks Department	45
Bicycle Safety	Lt. Hatke	Vinton Elementary	31
Drug Identification	Det. Shumaker	Tippecanoe County Bldg.	7
Drug Awareness	Det. Shumaker	Tippecanoe Extension	75
K-9	Off. Bob Brown/Nando	Hanna Center	20
Patrol Division	Captain Roswarski	Home Hospital Auxiliary	25
K-9	Off. Bob Brown/Nando	Burnett's Creek	80
Indiana Laws	Det. Broderick	Purdue Wrestling Team	38
Harrison High School	Lt. Hatke	Decision Making	350
K-9	Off. Bob Brown/Nando	Linwood Elementary School	40
Police Work	Tech. Davis	Faith Christian Kindergarten	30
Evidence/Crime Scene	Det. Broderick	City Hall	20
Dealing with Conflict	Lt. Hatke	PEFCU	28

Dealing with Conflict	Lt. Hatke	PEFCU	32
Safety	Off. Becker	Busy Day Pre-School	16
Safety	Off. Becker	Busy Day Pre-School	15
Tour	Det. Broderick	Headquarters	10
Child Safety Issues	Sgt. Rankin	Lafayette Christian School	17
Safety on Campus	Lt. Hatke	Purdue University	15
Tour	Lt. Hatke	Headquarters	18
Safety	Off. Becker	Pre-School	6
Tour	Lt. Hatke	Headquarters	42
Difficult People	Lt. Hatke	Battle Ground Church	27
Crime Scene Invest	Det. Broderick	Harrison High School	250
Police as Career	Lt. Hatke	Harrison High School	300



Sgt. John Withers conducting a "gang awareness" class to a group of Lafayette School Corporation staff members in October 2000.

# Project DARE

Project DARE (*Drug Abuse Resistance Education*) is a collaborative effort by DARE certified law enforcement officers, educators, students, parents and the community to offer an educational program in the classroom with the goal of preventing or reducing drug abuse and violence among children and youth. The emphasis of the program is to help 5<sup>th</sup> grade students recognize and resist the many direct and subtle pressures that influence them to experiment with alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, inhalants or other drugs or to engage in violence. Drug Abuse Resistance Education, began in 1983 as a joint effort between the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District. D.A.R.E. programs have been a tremendous success and exist in all 50 states and a number of foreign countries.

Researchers have identified certain protective and social bonding factors in family, school and community that foster resiliency in young people for healthy, independent growth in spite of adverse conditions. The DARE program offers strategies to enhance those protective factors especially in those young people who might be at risk for substance abuse or other problem behaviors. Focus is placed on communication skills, self-esteem, empathy, decision-making, conflict resolution, sense of purpose and independence. Positive

alternative activities to drug abuse and other destructive behavior are taught.

Officer Barry Richard who is a 22-year veteran of our department became the DARE Officer at the inception of the program in 1995. Due to his interaction with up to 600 5<sup>th</sup> graders each year Officer Richard may be the most recognizable police officer in the city.



# Citizens' Police Academy

The Citizen Police Academy, a project begun in 1995 as an extension of the Community Policing Program, continued through another popular and successful year in 2002. It has continued to meet the goal of educating citizens regarding law enforcement activities in general and the Lafayette Police Department in particular.

The Citizens Academy is another example of positive interaction between officers of the department and those we serve. The Indiana General Assembly recognized our efforts during 1998 and declared the project has helped to “*foster trust and understanding between the Police Department and the general public, which makes our community a better and safer place to live.*”

Taught by police officers, the academy covers various aspects of law enforcement during the 10-week course. Topics include community policing, the role of the police officer in society, patrol operations, criminal investigations, juvenile laws, traffic accident investigation, laws of arrest, SWAT operations, juvenile crime, Narcotics investigations, use of force, police ethics, as well as several other areas of interest.

The academy has two sessions per year with an enrollment of 10-20 students in each session. One session is open to the general public and the other is limited to personnel of the Lafayette School Corporation. As part of the participation each academy student rides along in a police car with uniformed officers or detectives. Total ride-along time ranges from 8-24 hours per student.

The Lafayette Police Department is grateful for the enthusiastic participation by each and every academy participant. Much of the success enjoyed by this program is due to those citizens who have taken an interest in the program and sacrificed their own time in order to learn about local law enforcement from a perspective other than the one frequently presented in the popular media and entertainment industry. As with all good communication we have discovered we often gain as much from the participants as they learn from us.





**Class 2002-1 Graduation: March 20, 2002**



**Class 2002-2 Graduation: October 30, 2002**





## 2002 Citizens Academy Graduates

### Class 2002-1

SUSAN ANDRESEN  
SHIRLEY C. BABCOCK  
BARBARA J. BIDDINGER  
RANDALL BRIST  
RONALD W. CASEY  
HERBERT DENNEY  
MARCIA DENNEY  
STEVE EGENDOERFER

SHARON ESCHBAUGH  
GAIL GRIPE  
BRYAN LANDIS  
JOY LIVENGOD  
ROBERT LUSBY  
HELLECKTRA R. OROZCO  
DARCY A. POELSTRA  
CARLYNN SMITH

### Class 2002-2

**EMILY BROWN**  
ROB DIMMITT  
LINDA EISENHUT  
CAROL ANN GRANT-ELSER  
MONA HOLDCRAFT  
DEBORAH SIMPSON  
DANNY VUKOBRATOVICH  
TOM GRIPE  
KYLEN COMPTON  
TIM KAO

LESLIE BUDREAU  
EILEEN DONAHUE  
ROBERT FEUER  
SHARON HOBAUGH  
AMANDA MCCARTHY  
PAULA STAMBAUGH  
DONALD WILKINSON  
BRAD ANDERSON  
DAVID POTTS

## Academy Instructors

LT. CHIO HATKE  
CHIEF GENE REED  
LT. CHRIS WEAVER  
SGT. DON ROUSH  
SGT. JOHN WITHERS  
CAPTAIN KEVIN GIBSON  
SGT. MAX SMITH  
DETECTIVE JEFF ROOZE

SGT. QUENTIN ROBINSON  
OFFICER BARRY RICHARD  
CAPTAIN TONY ROSWARSKI  
DETECTIVE DAN SHUMAKER  
LT. CHRIS DOWNARD  
DETECTIVE JAMES TAUL  
OFFICER TIM BONNER  
OFFICER BOB BROWN & NANDO  
OFFICER BRAD BISHOP

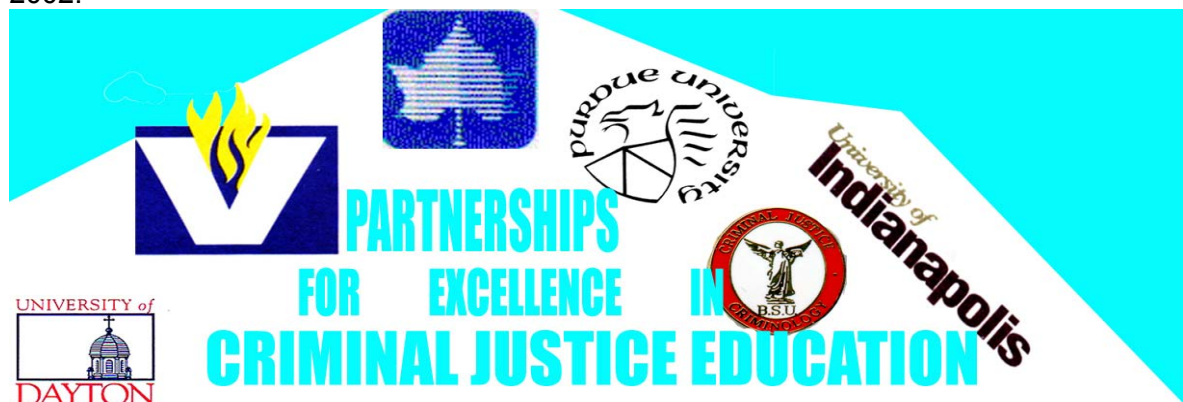
# 2002 College Intern Program

For about 20 years the Lafayette Police Department has sponsored internships for college students interested in law enforcement careers. Students from Purdue University, Ball State, Indiana State, Vincennes and others have taken advantage of this program. We feel that this program has been beneficial not only for the students and their universities but also for the department, for the community, and for the law enforcement profession in general.

Through programs such as this one, students gain the benefit of practical application on top of the theory they are taught in class. Other benefits to the students include learning the complexities and routine of specific jobs, gaining insight to themselves and the agency, gaining perspective on the world of work. For many of these students, this experience will not only solidify their interest in a law enforcement career in general, but also help them narrow down their general interest into the more specific kind of work they find interesting in the field. During the internship period each intern is assigned to Administrative Services, Patrol, Detectives, Records, and Radio in order to gain insight into the operations of these segments of the police department.

The benefits to the Lafayette Police Department are as varied as the benefits to the students. The ability to observe and evaluate a student for possible job placement at a later date is one example. This aspect of the program has proven beneficial many times as former interns have applied at LPD at the conclusion of their education. Students routinely ask many questions. Someone asking "Why?" can be both challenging and educational. Such questions can sometimes cause an agency to re-evaluate policies or procedures with a positive result.

The community benefits from this program as well. Students are resources that do not tax an already straining public budget. The community benefits from the positive contact students have with clients. The intern program is a human bridge that has been established between the student, the academic institution, the criminal justice agency and the community. Student Interns during 2002 were Bryan Landis of Ball State University and Steve Egendoerfer of Purdue University during the spring semester; Tim Cote, April Roan, and Andrew Rush all of Vincennes University during the Summer term; Kylen Compton of Purdue University and Brad Anderson of Ball State during the fall semester. Bryan Landis joined a long list of former LPD interns to be hired by this department following completion of the program in the spring of 2002.



# Training

It is the philosophy of the Lafayette Police Department that the better trained an officer is, the better served the public will be. Anthropologist Margaret Mead once remarked that *“the world in which we are born is not the world in which we live, nor is it the world in which we will die.”* The science of law enforcement and the criminal justice system, in general, is constantly evolving and changing. As in any skilled occupation, training must be a continuing process, necessitated by changes in laws, in technology, and in the needs of the community.

Legislation, which took effect in 1993, requires all sworn police officers to receive a minimum of 16 hours of “in-service” training each year. This legislation also requires departments to report all training received by officers. Officers who fail to meet the minimum training requirement lose all arrest powers until the standard can be met. The Administrative Services Division holds the responsibility for arranging much, if not all, of this annual training for each member as well as the reporting of that information to the Indiana Law Enforcement Training Board.

This “In-Service” Training may be provided with-in the department by officers who are certified as instructors. It may also be done by outside organizations such as the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy or sponsored by some other group or agency. Officers may receive some training on a very informal basis such as “roll call training” or may attend a school or seminar. Specialized training can last from a few hours to a week or more.



## **2002 INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL TRAINING**

01/14/02	OSSI MFR Training	Roll Call
01/31/02	Search & Arrest Warrants	Roll Call
02/04/02	OSSI MFR Training	Roll Call
02/04/02	New Crash Reports	Roll Call
02/07/02	Domestic Violence	Roll Call
02/19/02	Property & Evidence Policy	Roll Call
02/28/02	February SWAT Firearms	Practicum
03/07/02	Computer Facilitated Child Exploitation	Roll Call
03/20/02	Audio Surveillance	Roll Call
03/28/02	March SWAT Practice	Practicum
04/02/03	Quest Procedures	Roll Call
04/11/02	Transitional Housing	Roll Call
04/28/02	April Range	Practicum
04/24/02	Off Duty Weapons	Practicum
04/25/02	April Swat Practice	Practicum
04/30/02	Hate Crimes Video	Roll Call
05/06/02	Basic Drug Identification	Roll Call
05/24/02	Funeral Leave Policy	Roll Call
05/30/02	Hostage Rescue	Roll Call
05/31/02	Less Lethal Munitions	Practicum
05/31/02	Firearms (Handgun/Shotgun)	Practicum
06/17/02	EVOC	Practicum
06/25/02	June Range	Practicum
07/12/02	Domestic Violence Form	Roll Call
07/12/02	Prosecutors Update	Roll Call
07/23/02	July Range	Practicum
08/09/02	Domestic Violence	Roll Call
08/17/02	Blood Borne Pathogens	Roll Call
08/22/02	Emergency Medical Dispatch	Roll Call
08/23/02	Hazardous Materials	Roll Call
08/27/02	August Range	Practicum
09/09/02	Seatbelt Enforcement Policy	Roll Call
09/24/02	September Range	Practicum
09/27/02	Open Range	Practicum
10/07/02	Building Searches	Practicum
10/07/02	Street Survival	Practicum
10/07/02	Drug Recognition	Roll Call
10/07/02	Felony Stops	Practicum
10/07/02	Search & Seizure	Roll Call
10/11/02	Professional Traffic Stops	Roll Call

10/16/02	Internal Affairs/Admin. Services	Roll Call
10/28/02	Bus Assault	Practicum
10/29/02	October Range	Practicum
10/30/02	Inventory Searches Policy	Roll Call
11/13/02	Computer Child Porn	Roll Call
11/14/02	DNA Evidence	Roll Call
11/18/02	MCT-Introduction & Overview	Practicum
11/19/02	IDACS Training	Roll Call
11/25/02	SWAT Area & Building Searches	Practicum
11/25/02	SWAT Firearms	Practicum
11/30/02	ASP	Practicum
11/30/02	OC Spray	Practicum
12/02/02	Night Shoot	Practicum
12/03/02	K-9	Roll Call
12/05/02	Use of Force	Roll Call
12/16/02	DNA Evidence Lectures	Roll Call

## **OFF SITE TRAINING 2002**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Attendees</b>	<b>Title of Training</b>	<b>Location/Sponsor</b>
1/14	J. Bennett	BCC DUI Quartly Meeting	Indianapolis/Seatbelt Enforcement
1/17	J. Dennis	Police Staff & Command	Chicago/Northwestern University
1/14	Max Smith	Crash Reports	North Central Law Enforcement
1/15	Wolf, Withers	Mid-Level Management	Public Agency Training Council
1/31	Devine, Swick, Savage,	Enforcing Underage Drinking	Office of Juvenile Justice
1/31	Devine, Swick, Savage,	Excise Police Training Forum	Indiana State Police/Lafayette
2/6	Reed/Rhodes/Gibson	Mid-Winter Conference	IACP/Indianapolis
2/13	Roush	Mastering Performance Standardized Field	Public Agency Training Council
2/19	VanHorn/McCoy	Sobriety	South Bend Police Dept/ILEA
2/19	Brian Brown	Bomb Tech	Alcohol-Tobacco-Firearms
2/20	Weaver	Search & Seizure	Indianapolis/Law Enforcement Training
2/25	Bob Brown/Nando	Narcotic Detection/Dog	Peru, Indiana/Vohne Liche Kennels
2/22	Brian Brown/Shumaker	IDEA Conference	Indianapolis
3/2	Jeff Clark	Explosives, Booby Traps	Multijurisdictional Counter Drug
3/2	Jeff Clark	Drug in America	Multijurisdictional Counter Drug
3/4	Wells	Modular Drug Training	Multijurisdictional Counter Drug
3/11	Jim Taul, Jeff Rooze	Computer Crimes	Purdue Police Department
3/11	Mike Roberts	H&K Armorer	Springfield, IL
3/29	Brian Brown	Street Drugs Identification	Ohio Peace Officers Training Academy
4/1	Steve Bittles	Child Passenger Safety	AAA-National Highway Traffic
4/11	Dombkowski	Drug Evaluation	US Department of Transportation

Townsend		
4/12 Jeanette Bennett	Impaired & Dangerous Driving	Governor's Council
4/18 Gary Bennett, Dexter Roush, Taul	Investigative Uses NCIC	Purdue University/FBI
4/18 R. Q. Robinson	Uniform Crime Reporting	Purdue University
4/22 McCormick, Yestrebsky	Breath Test Recertification	ISP/Lafayette
4/22 Chris Broderick	Crime Scene Investigator	ILEA
5/2 Bob Brown/Nando	K-9 Olympics	Muncie Police Department
5/13 Bruce Biggs	Firearms Instructor	ILEA
5/20 Tim Payne	Breath Test Recertification	ILEA
5/24 Dan Shumaker	Raid Planning/Bldg Entry	Purdue Police Department
5/8 Tim Payne	Juvenile Sex Crime Invest.	OPOTA
	IDACS Full Service	
5/30 Angie Ferguson	Terminal	Indiana State Police/Lafayette
	Supervision of Police	
6/3 Brad Hayworth	Persons	Lake Zurich, IL/Northwestern Univ.
6/3 Chris Broderick	Photographic Surveillance	Northeast Counter drug Training
	Emergency Response	
6/6 Doug Cleavenger	Diving	Lake County, Indiana
6/22 Chris Broderick	2002 Corners Conference	Columbus, IN
6/26 Smith, Broderick, Bonner	Advanced Scene Measure	Warsaw Police Department
6/28 Roush	Case Management	OPOTA
7/15 Clawson/Phillips	Basic Course	ILEA
7/15 Broderick	Bloodstain Patterns	Purdue University
7/22 Rich Dexter	Homicide Investigation	OPOTA
7/22 Steve Hartman	Civil Disorder II	IACP/Fairfax, VA
	Identifying Deceptive Behavior	
7/29 Rich Dexter		Northeast Counter drug Training
8/19 Jim Quesenbery	Basic Photography	OPOTA
8/20 John Townsend	Rave Drug Course	Governor's Council
8/20 Broderick, Davidson	Video Equipment Training	Northeast Counter drug Training
8/27 Johnson, Robinson, H., Pierce, Fuller, Cole, Pinkard, Dempster, Humphrey, McDole, Devine, Swick, Savage, Rainey, McIver	Crime Scene for Patrol	Purdue University
	2002 Financial Crimes Conf.	
9/4 Rooze	Weapons of Mass Destruction	ILEA/Department of Justice
9/6 Roswarski, Dennis Withers, Hartman		US Department of Justice



9/6	Dennis	Incident Complexities	Lafayette/US Department of Justice
		Defensive Tactics	
9/9	Bishop	Instructor	OPOTA
		Rave/Club Drugs	
9/9	Brian Brown, Shumaker	Awareness	Bureau of Justice
9/11	Chris Broderick	Dedicolegal Death Invest.	Indiana State Coroners
9/17	Frank Schmidt	Instructor Development	ILEA
9/17	Tim Bonner	Interview and Interrogation	Northeast Counter Drug Training
9/23	Jeff Rooze	Financial Investigations	Northeast Counter Drug Training
10/8	Mike McIver	School Safety Conference	Indianapolis
		BCC/DUI Quarterly	
10/11	Jeanette Bennett	Meeting	Governor's Council
10/14	Scott McCoy	Finding Words	Fort Wayne, IN
10/15	Don Roush	Anti-Terrorism Training	US Department of Justice
10/25	Brian Brown	Undercover Operations	Indiana Drug Enforcement Assoc.
10/21	Phillips, J. Bennett	OWI Detection	Purdue University
	Smith		
9/23	Mark Roberts, Anderson	DRS	Governor's Council
10/25	Brian Brown	Narcotic Identification	NarcoPouch
11/7	Hayworth	Gang Investigation	OPOTA
11/8	Brian Brown	Surveillance Techniques	Indiana Drug Enforcement Assoc.
11/13	Smith, Bonner	Special Problems/Crash	Certified Accidnet Investigators
11/13	John Wells	Hostage/Crisis Negotiator	Indianapolis
		Statewide Trainers	
11/25	Chico Hatke	Meeting	ILEA
12/4	Mike Roberts	Remington Armorer	OPOTA
12/2	Hayworth	Field Training Officers	Kaminsky & Associates

# PROPERTY/EVIDENCE



In a city of over 60,000 many items of personal property are lost and found each day. The police department often gets called to take possession of such items. Each time an item of found property is brought to the police department officers attempt to locate the owner of that property. Many times that effort is successful, but not always. In cases when the property and the owner are not reunited we must then dispose of that property according to state law and department procedure. This property includes items as diverse as clothing, books, household items, tools, keys, electronics, purses, bicycles, guns, cash and jewelry.

Some of those items can be sold at the annual property auction but in other cases the property is not suitable for resale and is destroyed. No items are sold or destroyed unless we have had possession of it for at least one full year. Collection, storage and disposition of evidentiary items are mandated by a different set of guidelines and the court retains the items that are entered into evidence during criminal proceedings. Items of evidence that are collected at a crime scene but not entered into evidence during the proceedings are retained for a longer period of time than property and are then disposed of according to statute. Everything brought to the police department must be inventoried or processed for possible use as evidence and then securely stored as we attempt to locate an owner or await trial. During 2002 nearly 8,000 individual items of property or evidence were inventoried and stored. In a building with limited storage space this can become a challenge.

The property/evidence function of Administrative Services manages all found property, all evidence that is not narcotics related, as well as property that may be confiscated during the investigation of a case but which does not become evidence in that case. Examples of that kind of property would be stolen items that are recovered but an owner cannot be determined. Other common items brought to the police department during the course of an investigation are firearms. This is often done in order to give persons involved in heated



disputes a cooling off period but they may also be removed from persons arrested or from vehicles that are towed. Unless precluded by State or Federal statute those weapons are always returned to the owners.

During 2002 the Police Department held one property auction on May 11th. The West Lafayette Police Department joined the Lafayette Police Department at the Lafayette Street Department garage and shared both labor and expenses for that sale. This created a larger sale and allowed more paid advertisement, which in turn drew a large crowd. The unclaimed property sales are popular events and large crowds of bargain seekers attended. In conjunction with the Lafayette City Clerks Office it was determined our department would attempt to continue with a one sale per year schedule. Total sale proceeds for all agencies and city departments were \$15,668. The portion of the total that were the result of found & abandoned property sold by our department was \$4,675. In addition to lost/found property our division is also responsible for the storage of surplus & used department owned property as well as maintaining many cubic feet of records that are created each year. Many of those items are covered under Indiana Public Records laws and must be maintained or disposed of accordingly.



# Personnel

People are the most important resource at the Lafayette Police Department. The quality of policing depends on the quality of the people doing the policing, and the success of the department depends on how well those persons are selected, trained, evaluated, promoted and supported.

The primary personnel duties performed by the Administrative Services Division pertain to recruitment and hiring of new employees. This involves both written and physical agility testing for all police officer applicants as well as polygraph examinations of those applicants who pass both tests. Extensive background investigations are then completed on promising applicants. Those investigations and the subsequent reports generated by the investigator are lengthy and time consuming. It is, however, time and effort that the police department must invest as a part of our effort to hire the most qualified persons available. Following background investigations the division then coordinates two interviews that each candidate must pass successfully. The first interview hurdle is with the Board of Captains during which the three-member board judges the candidates' potential success as a police officer. Each board member then prepares a short report that is added to the candidate's file.

The Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission then conducts interviews and studies the reports generated by the background investigator, the reports from the Board of Captains and the contents of the application. Following that review process the Commission completes the selection process by making a conditional offer of employment to those candidates who they feel are the best suited for employment. The final hurdles for candidates are a physical and a



psychological examination, which must be coordinated by the Administrative Services Division. The coordinated efforts of the Civil Service Commission and the Administrative Services Division have resulted in quality candidates who, with extensive training, will become quality police officers for the City of Lafayette.



**APRIL 6, 2002**  
**APPLICANT TESTING**









## acknowledgements



This report, based on department data from 2002, was compiled and completed during the first quarter of 2003. It is our desire that this volume will provide administrators, public officials, the media, and the public an informative look at the operations of the Lafayette Police Department over the previous year.

During the completion of a work such as this, information is gathered from many sources within the department as well as external sources. Without the aid of Chief Records Clerk, Helen Hession, CAD Administrator Yvonne Budreau, Traffic section, and Administrative Assistant to the

Chiefs of Police Jacki Stockment, there would have been no department statistical figures with which to work. Lt. David Payne provided valuable assistance by compiling and writing the Technology section of this report.

The viewer familiar with previous editions of this annual report may notice much more color throughout the work as well as many more pictures than previous versions. Because many fewer hard copies of this work have been printed, and those have been done "in house" the cost of added color was not a factor. We believe the added color and photographs are a positive addition, particularly for those viewing this work on the web.

The completion of any large project requires special sacrifices in time and energy. Time spent at one endeavor was time away from something else. For that very reason, a special thanks goes to Sergeant Quentin Robinson who devoted, a large portion of his time gathering information, conducting research, conducting statistical analysis, providing digital photography and writing text and doing layout for the completion of this project. This issue, like our previous two reports will be made available to users of the internet by posting the entire work on the Lafayette Police website. [WWW.LAFAYETTEPOLICE.US](http://WWW.LAFAYETTEPOLICE.US) All photographs in this work are the property of the photographers or the Lafayette Police Department and may not be reproduced without permission.

We look to the new millennium with a mix of wonder and a pride of past accomplishment. We are proud of the Lafayette Police Department and believe that pride is reflected within this report. The information included within this report has been checked, and rechecked for accuracy and completeness and while the document has gone through 'spell check' & 'grammar check' numerous times in addition to being subjected to old fashioned editorial 'red pen' treatment we know that somewhere the inevitable mistake will appear, only after publication. For any such mistakes, I accept responsibility and apologize. Comments and questions are, of course, welcome.

Captain Kevin W. Gibson  
Administrative Services Division  
Lafayette Police Department  
April 10, 2002